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EASTERN SIBERIA REMAINS a center of unusual interest as it was two weeks ago when we commented upon conditions in Vladivostok. Two weeks ago the world was given to understand that Merkuloff, the new leader of the Vladivostok government, would have nothing to do with Semenoff. Today we are informed that Semenoff is on a Japanese ship in the harbor of Vladivostok. This one bit of concrete news is an indication of the nature of the other developments of the weeks that have just passed. The reply of the Far Eastern Republic to this new government at Vladivostok has been first of all a communication to Japan. This so-called ultimatum is really a statement of the case to the world over the heads of the Japanese government. The communication from the Far Eastern Republic to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan consists of a defence of the position of the Far Eastern Republic, a direct accusation that the Japanese command in Siberia has violated its own agreement of April 29, 1920 "which it forced upon the former Vladivostok government," and a demand that "the Japanese government make an honest and frank statement before the whole world of its claims in the Russian Far East, as honest and frank as the statement of the people and government of the Far Eastern Republic of their desire for peace at home and for the cessation of military intervention." The communication goes on to ask certain very definite questions of the Japanese government. These questions can all be put into a single question, which is being asked not only by the Far Eastern Republic but by the whole world, what does Japan want in Siberia? We are informed by *Reuter's Pacific Service* that Japan will pay no attention to this ultimatum which is perhaps the least embarrassing way of dealing with a noisy propounder of awkward questions. The same news service proceeds to provide the reader of the newspapers with plentiful material for the study of the gentle art of

coloring the news as does the *Dalta News Agency* on the other side. Take for instance the case of M. Kojevnikoff. Mr. Kojevnikoff is Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic. The Far Eastern Republic has always claimed that its authority extended over the Maritime Province and over Vladivostok. Mr. Kojevnikoff undertook to start in the direction of Vladivostok. To the outsider he appears to be an official of an established government setting out toward the seat of rebellion and disturbance. Let us see how the matter is put by the *Reuter's Pacific Service*. "The Chita government is sending M. Kojevnikoff to Vladivostok as its representative in the new Maritime Buffer State." This leaves the impression that M. Kojevnikoff is to deal with an independent state which is but one more example of the time honored device of begging the question. The *Dalta News Agency* in its turn adds some interesting details to the picture of the journey of M. Kojevnikoff toward Vladivostok. He has been stopped, we are informed, by the Japanese command and has been told that the Japanese command cannot allow him to enter the "sphere of Japanese influence." He may come in as a private citizen after his guard has been disarmed. In any case he must make his aims and intentions known to the Japanese command before he is allowed to proceed. We might proceed to deal with the case of General Wrangel, with the further information that the news services give us of the plans and movements of Semenoff, with the diminishing insistence on a general rising in the Maritime Province against the Chita government, but there is no use in threshing the same straw over and over.

AS a background to the whole episode there is a sentence that has been telegraphed around the world from a message from Count Uchida, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, published by the *Manchester Guardian*, in its Japan number. "He declares that no nation is more interested than Japan in a peaceful Siberia and a united and prosperous China. The ruling motive of Japan's policy in the Far East, he states, is to make her economic life secure, and peace in the Far East is a *sine qua non* for the attainment of this aim." We have no doubt that Count Uchida believes this but there is little evidence in the present state of things in Siberia that the Japanese government does. In general, of course, no such statement as this of Count Uchida's makes sense. He knows and every student of history knows of cases where war has advanced the commercial and economic interests of the victorious state. In the history of his own country he need look no further back than to the war with China, the war with Russia or

the war with Germany. If war is inconsistent with the security and economic development of Japan, it is strange that there is not a greater recognition of this truth in the history of that country during the past thirty years. Norman Angell has evidently made one convert, in Count Uchida, to his opinion that war does not pay in the long run. The world, while it hopes for other converts to this point of view, must continue to judge a nation's creed by its acts rather than by its professions. It was pointed out some time ago in these columns that news emanating from Paris gave as the one item already fixed upon for inclusion in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance a guarantee to Japan of a free hand in Siberia east of Lake Baikal. There is reason for doubting the accuracy of this news. If it is true, we shall soon know about it for, according to its program, the British Imperial Conference has now been in session for some days. Japan's acts in Siberia and her continued intervention after the withdrawal of her allies may be explained in a few days. The discounting of commercial paper is a business device that is well known. It is possible that Japanese action in Siberia is the application of a similar device in another field, that it is, in short, the discounting of political paper. If the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is renewed on such terms as will please Japan, we are at the beginning of an interesting summer in the Far East, if not a fateful summer. The peace of the Far East will hang in the balance.

THE RECENT MUTINIES at Ichang and Wuchang must have cost the people dearly, if the previous mutiny at Ichang, which resulted in the destruction of property to the value of fifty million dollars, is taken as an example. More of such costly mutinies will be reported from now on. Although the people have to suffer seriously, out of the suffering comes the hope for the future of China. As long as more than a million soldiers are allowed to sap the vitality of the nation, the country can never be unified and consolidated, or become strong and prosperous. One way of getting rid of them is to tighten the purse strings of the people, let them mutiny—then fight and exterminate them. This may be taken to be a cruel method of eliminating the troublesome troops, but it is the only way in view of the present financial stringency facing the government. Many far-sighted Chinese rejoice when they hear of mutinies. One former Prime Minister in Peking has declared that the mutiny of the Chinese soldiers is the only way leading to the salvation of the country. More than two years ago he predicted that this cruel process of the elimination of Chinese militarists would automatically come sooner or later, and added that the earlier it came the better it would

be for China. The Ichang and Wuchang mutinies have paved the way for more mutinies to follow. It is just as well for the people to prepare themselves for them. The time has passed when the Chinese bankers and members of the Chinese chambers of commerce will give large lump sums to soldiers ready to break loose. The buying off of mutinies, the banks and merchants have since learned, have encouraged more mutinies. They have now made up their minds to face the worst. It is a good sign, and there are more reasons to tighten the people's purse strings in order to hasten the day when militarism will no longer constitute an evil in China. History shows that other militaristic nations have had to solve similar problems in a similar way and that Germany, the country in which the military used to be the most predominant, was chastised by means of war as a result of which the menace of militarism not only to Germany herself but also to the whole world was removed with much sacrifice on the part of the Germans. The Chinese people have the better way of doing away with the military caste, namely, the mutinies.

THE leading militarists in China are alarmed. Some of them have not been able to obtain money to pay their soldiers for many months. With empty stomachs the soldiers cannot be expected to be loyal. Some day they will turn against their commanders as the troops at Ichang and Wuchang have recently done. Many of these commanders, still ambitious to retain their power and influence, have been obliged to withdraw money from their private banking accounts and give it to their men, whose pay has been in arrears for a year, in order to keep their loyalty with the hope of securing funds from the government. Months pass and there is still no hope of getting government funds. In the meantime, the soldiers are on the verge of mutiny, and if they become wild and lawless their commanders have every thing to lose and nothing to gain. They are again compelled to pay to them out of their own pockets. By this process their ill-gotten wealth, amounting in most cases to several millions, is gradually being returned to the people. A time will come when these generals will be as poor as at the time when they first started their military careers. If they are wise they may be able to save some of their ill-gotten wealth by employing their troops in the construction of roads and the development of China's natural resources. Here is the path to popularity. What China needs most is roads. If the leading military men can give more in roads to the country they will confer a blessing upon the people and at the same time redeem their iniquities. The telegram which Dr. C. T. Wang has sent to the division commanders following the mutinies at Ichang

and Wuchang urging them to employ their soldiers to construct roads, in this connection, is both timely and instructive. It is hoped that the wise ones will take the hint and act accordingly in order to save themselves from the personal ruin which awaits them if they do not follow the trend of the times.

GREAT BRITAIN APPEARS to have definitely committed herself to the support of Japan's aggressive policy in the Far East. If any more evidence is needed, the recent return by the London Foreign Office of the Soviet note preferring a number of serious charges against Japan supplies it. The action is unusual especially in view of the fact that it was only a short while ago that Great Britain and Soviet Russia made a commercial treaty. In commenting upon the return of the Soviet note, *Reuter's London Service* characterized it as "a sharp rap on the knuckles" being administered by the British Foreign Office to the Soviet government. This comment is significant, coming as it is believed in some sections not from the news agency but from the government, it being somewhat the general impression in the Far East that *Reuter* voices the official views of the British government. It is taken to indicate the attitude of Great Britain toward Japan and to reveal her future policy. From this and other dispatches it may safely be concluded that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be renewed and that Japan will continue her aggressive policy in Russia and China. What the considerations for Great Britain's support of Japan's aggressions in the Far East are it is difficult to venture at this moment. It is, however, safe to state that an undertaking will be extracted from Japan to refrain from encroaching upon British interests in China and elsewhere in this part of the world, either commercial or political. As to whether such an undertaking will be carried out by Japan, British residents in Asia are well aware of the events of the past. Similar undertakings have been given by Japan to Great Britain before but they have never been fulfilled. Japan has a knowledge of British official psychology and believes that if she can satisfy the British statesmen in London by nice words and fair promises, she can do whatever she likes in China and Russia, even if her actions compromise the British interests. That is perhaps why Japan is concentrating all her efforts in England and leaving British residents, who are well acquainted with Japanese characteristics and have woeful tales to tell about Japanese unfairness in their commercial as well as political relationships, singularly alone, assuming that their influence with the British Foreign Office is limited. It can here be put down that the ignoring of the real situa-

tion in the Far East on the part of the British government and the persistent disregard of the views of its subjects, who have been residents in China and Russia for a long time, may have a serious effect upon British prestige and may result in a loss of British influence. Signs in this direction are not wanting. Some Chinese newspapers have already hinted at some unfriendly manifestations in the event of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in which China is again referred to without China's knowledge and consent.

DETAILS of the Soviet note are not yet available, but they must be of great interest inasmuch as the note warrants its return by the London Foreign Office. The gist of it has been sent out by *Reuter* and is to this effect: The Soviet declares in the note that the overthrow of the Bolshevik government at Vladivostok and also the coups at Nikolsk, Ussurisk and elsewhere were carried out under the protection of the Japanese, against whom a number of other accusations were made, such as the desire to conquer Siberia, Japanese distributions to their nationals of the Kamchatka fishing rights, and the Japanese seizure of the fishing duties formerly belonging to the Russians. The note further alleges that the bands of Semenov and the late General Kappel, maintaining themselves on the Chinese borders, and also the bands of Ungern terrorizing Mongolia, are doing so with Japanese aid and that Japan has rejected the Russian peace proposals which have been repeatedly offered. It also charged that the French are helping the Japanese in the furtherance of their plans. In reply to the note, Lord Curzon's secretary said that the note was not acceptable and that it was neither customary nor conducive to good relationships for one government not adducing corroborative evidence to *address entirely baseless charges* to another. (The italics are ours.) The secretary's letter, according to *Reuter's*, concluded: "The government therefore declines to enter into correspondence on the matter." The interests of the note lies in not so much in the counter charge of the British Foreign Office that the Soviet charges against Japan are "entirely baseless" as in the fact that the reply to the Soviet note may be taken as giving some idea as to what may be the future foreign policy of Great Britain in China and in Russia, with Japan as a Far Eastern colleague and advisor. It is now clear that Japan will maintain her troops in Siberia and that she will have the support of the British government for so doing. The Vladivostok outbreak, according to reports, was created by Japan in order to get an excuse to have her troops remain in Siberia, and the Soviet charge of Japan's complicity therein was regarded by the London Foreign Office as "entirely baseless." Japan

can now safely resume her aggressive activities in Russia as well as in China. In case China prefers any charges against Japan, the London Foreign Office, heeding Japanese representations, may accord to Peking a like treatment. The time is undoubtedly at hand when all agreements and alliances regarding China and the Far East should be cast into the discard and a complete readjustment made.

THE HART, SCHAFFNER and Marx prize essays in the field of economics, commerce and industry have earned a place in public interest in the United States during the seventeen years that they have been called for. A recent announcement signed by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, calls for papers for the eighteenth contest. The subjects of these essays for the past eighteen years would provide the historian with material for some conclusion as to what America has been thinking about during this time. The year's subjects, or next year's for the essays are not due until June 1, 1922, are no less significant. Between the second subject, "A Classification of Federal Expenditure for a National Budget System," and the fourth, "Protectionism as affected by the War," is found this subject, "A Programme for the Industrial Transformation of China." Here are three subjects to which the people of the United States are giving attention and we venture the guess that China is not the least of the three in interest or in importance. This contest will not only give recognition to China and her economic importance, it may bring the thousand dollars that are offered for the first prize out to this country for the Chinese graduate of an American university is by no means behind his American classmates in his keenness and in his interest in industrial problems. If it should happen that the winning essay is by a "returned" student from America it would be a fitting tribute to the part that American education is playing and has played in the modern industrial development of what, now that the emperor is no longer in power, may truly be called the great empire of China.

America Should Appoint an Ambassador to the Republic of China!

DURING the session of Congress that closed on March 4 the following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Porter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Porter visited in China during 1920 and saw the need of this move at first hand while he was in the Far East. The resolution as presented in the House was:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, as the representative of the United States, an ambassador to the Republic of China."

The resolution was included as a part of the general diplomatic appropriation bill and when the matter came up for vote it was eliminated on a technical point of order, the rule being made that such a resolution could not be included in an appropriation measure. It was rumored, however, around the Capital that the real reason for eliminating the resolution was due to objections raised by members of the State Department. Some congressmen were even unkind enough to say that the Japanese had unofficially entered objections to America raising the status of her diplomatic representative at Peking from Minister to Ambassador. Still another statement was made to the effect that America should not take the initiative on a matter of this kind, but that according to diplomatic usage the first move should come from China. At any rate the resolution was withdrawn, *but the idea was not withdrawn* and it is to come up again during the present session, probably as a part of a general bill to reorganize the entire American diplomatic service which is to be brought up this session of Congress.

In actual diplomatic practice there is not a great deal of difference between an Ambassador and a Minister. An Ambassador is supposed to be the personal representative of the President and as such to be nearer him than a Minister, but under the American scheme of things whether the diplomatic representative is "near" the president depends more upon political influence than upon rank. There is a lot of downright bunk in this whole matter of diplomatic formalities and precedents that the American people are getting more or less impatient about anyway but this is beside the subject. We must recognize, however, that most other nations still cling to certain formalities in their foreign services and an account must be taken of their susceptibilities.

There are more diplomatic representatives of foreign governments permanently stationed in the American capital at Washington than in the capital of any other nation. The following countries have "Ambassadors" permanently stationed in the American capital and America in turn has representatives of similar rank in their capitals: Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany (before the war), Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Spain. The present populations of these various nations according to the *World Almanac* for 1921 are:

Argentine	8,300,000
Belgium	7,500,000
Brazil	22,000,000
Chile	4,000,000
France	41,500,000
Germany	65,000,000 (in 1913)
Great Britain	46,000,000 (England and Wales)
Italy	40,000,000
Japan	78,000,000 (empire proper)
Mexico	16,000,000
Peru	3,500,000
Spain	20,000,000

Well, if we placed it on a basis of population alone China with her 400,000,000 ought to be worth a post equivalent to about a half dozen and more of the foregoing nations. China is a member of the League of Nations and her position there is certainly higher in the general scheme of things than the position of the United States which is not a member. It is scarcely fair to rank nations according to population or according to territory, or even according to general development in the arts and sciences, and industries. If we placed it on a basis of age and ancient achievement, China would outrank them all. If we followed the reckoning of a certain school of political-militarists, we might rank all nations on a basis of armies and navies and potential military strength. As a matter of fact Japan seems to have nosed her way into the family of Powers by just that and almost entirely that alone. So there doesn't seem to be any basis for arguing that China should have an ambassador because Peru and Chile and Mexico have ambassadors. It probably wouldn't be exactly proper to make inquiries regarding the reasons why America appoints ambassadors to certain countries in South America and Europe that from the standpoint of population and territory are not much larger than some of the states of the American Union. The rank of the American representative in Belgium was raised from Minister to Ambassador during the European War upon the direct recommendation of President Wilson and the President wrote a letter urging the action as a mark of recognition of the Belgium's part in the war. This should silence those sticklers for precedent who maintain that the initiative should come from the other country rather than from the United States.

When we get right down to the subject, there is no logical reason why America should not take the initiative and go ahead and raise the status of our Minister at Peking. On the other hand there are a host of perfectly good reasons why we *should take this action*. China became a republic in 1912 and America was among the first to give recognition. We were first with the Open Door Policy. We were first and for many years the only nation to return the surplus of the Boxer Indemnity. We have always lead in missionary and educational

work. We have contributed more funds for relief and philanthropic work in China than all the rest of the world put together—yes, probably ten times as much as the rest of the world. In the long period of eighty years before our civil war in 1860 we easily tied for first place in the China trade. Now we are well on the way to again take the lead. More Chinese young men and women have been educated in the colleges and universities of America than in the institutions of learning of other countries. America took the lead in the organization of the China Consortium, although the operation of that body up to the present doesn't appear to be anything to excite much pride anywhere. It is unnecessary to list any more reasons *why we should take this action*. It is so logical from every point of view that Americans should be ashamed of themselves that they have not required their government to take the action years ago. The fact that other nations have not taken the action is no argument at all, except among those budding diplomats who consider pearl gray spats and a walking cane as the chief equipment for foreign service. As a matter of fact it is the very reason why America *should take the lead*. Since the matter is now in Congress, this fact places China in a position where she can not officially make the request. It doesn't, however, prevent the American people both at home and in China from urging their government to action. It also doesn't prevent the Chinese people from letting it be known in Washington that this action by the American government would be appreciated by them. It isn't the Chinese government—or either of China's governments for that matter—that America is interested in. America is interested in the Chinese people and in preserving the friendship and good will of the Chinese people. America's policy has always been and always will be directed toward the strengthening of China. Build up China and you solve the Far Eastern Question, or at least one phase of it! Continue a weak, hesitating and constantly vacillating policy toward China and we build up something else out in the Orient that we may have reasons to regret!

J. B. P.



The Anglo-Japanese Alliance—Recent Developments

BY JOHN WINCKWORTH KINGSNORTH

THE time is drawing nearer for the meeting of the Imperial Conference in London and as it approaches the opposition to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is stiffening. There are many and varied topics that will be considered at the meeting of the Premiers of the British Empire but so far as the Far East and the situation in its political circles are concerned the alliance occupies the peak of interest.

China, hitherto passive as regarded alliances and agreements affecting her international status, has suddenly awakened to an organized protest. The first request for a discontinuance of the agreement came approximately a month ago from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peking government. This week there comes a further protest from the business men of the nation, as represented through their General Chamber of Commerce.

The arousing of the business men of China is an indication of the expression of as much of an enlightened public opinion as China possesses. Ordinarily the business men of the nation are quiescent so far as the international policies of their nation are concerned and often too much so to the Western observer as regards the internal conduct of their government. A measure which will bring from them a protest is one then in which they feel that their own personal as well national interests will be affected. The position of Japan and the Japanese has become more and more objectionable to the Chinese merchant and the constant encroachments of that nation upon the mainland of China, beginning with Manchuria and the "benevolent protectorate" attitude taken in Fokien province and extending to Shantung and other sections of the country, have brought them to realize that the establishment of Japanese "spheres of influence" mean not only the closing of the Open Door to the other nationals of the world but also to the inhabitants of China. It is undoubtedly such a realization and a presentiment of Japan's future policy of territorial aggrandizement that has prompted the action taken.

The attitude and opinion of the Chamber can best be given in its own words. The following is a cablegram sent to the British Cabinet and Parliament:

The relations between the Chinese and British people have always been of the friendliest nature, but since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that friendship has been growing colder. There is not a single person in the Orient who does not see that the Japanese are trying to dominate the Far East. They are depending upon the Alliance for support. If the Alliance is renewed in any form whatever our relations will become estranged, for not only will it injure our friendly relations but it is sure to be detrimental to British Commerce in China. We hope, gentlemen, that you will always bear in mind the Chinese point of view when the matter is considered so that traditional friendship may not be injured. We trust your government will do everything in its power to stop the renewal of the Alliance.

A second note of the following content was sent to the governments of India, Australia and Canada:

One of the most, if not the most, serious menaces to the peace of the Far East is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which is of much assistance to Japan in her greedy schemes with regard to the Chinese people whom she is trying to dominate. Japan, in her schemes, is greatly dependent upon the Alliance and with it behind her she believes she has no need to fear anything. We Chinese people greatly resent and oppose the Alliance, and when we consider the peace of the Pacific and the commercial relations between China and foreign nations, we believe that if it is renewed in any form it will be detrimental to everybody concerned, excepting perhaps the Japanese. We trust you will instruct your representatives at the Imperial Conference to oppose the renewal of the Alliance.

A third was sent to the Congress of the United States and a fourth, given herewith, to the leading newspapers of England.

Fellow journalists in China call your attention to the danger to both countries in renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. China views with alarm the constant association of Great Britain with her traditional enemy which is seeking to expand territorially on Chinese soil. Without British support Japan cannot maintain her position as a great power and cannot continue to oppress China. Britain, therefore, is indirectly responsible for the sufferings of the Chinese people at the hands of Japan. This situation is fraught with great danger to your country for as we mete out justice to Japan so we shall have to mete it out to you in spite of the traditional friendship between England and China.

Further notes were sent to the governments of Italy and France, to the Foreign Minister at Peking, to the Chinese Minister to Great Britain and a request made to the British Chamber of Commerce for their assistance. The numerous guilds that compose the General Chamber of Commerce sent individual protests to representatives in all parts of the world.

Following in the lead of the business men, the students of the country, who despite several attempts that have failed and which have lessened their force in the eyes of some of the Western residents of the nation, still seem to be carrying on with force and vigor, have also sent notes to Premier Lloyd George and to influential statesmen and newspapers in London and elsewhere.

The action taken constitutes the nearest approach to a united front on the part of the people of China and the government within recent years, more so than the anti-Japanese boycott of the past few years. By parallel action, curiously enough, the students and the merchants, both by indirect statements, indicate that they may use the only weapon in their power—the boycott method—in the event that the alliance is renewed. The message to the English press contains this sentence: "This situation is fraught with great danger to your country for as we mete out justice to Japan so we shall have to mete it out to you in spite of the traditional friendship between England and Japan."

The students express themselves in words similar to these, "if the integrity and sovereignty of China is threatened, British interests in China will be treated in a similar way as Japanese interests are being treated." The students were the organizers of the Japanese boycott and in this they often found opposition from the merchant classes but a comparison of the two statements here made would indicate that the students and merchants have come to a closer understanding.

The attitude of America toward the alliance has been given little attention in the press of the Far East with the exception of one press dispatch quoting an American journal as saying that the alliance was of no interest to the United States and an article by George R. Fairchild, publisher of *The Manila Times*, in the *North China Daily News*.

Lennox Simpson (Putnam Weale), who is traveling in the interest of the Chinese government and is now in England, is quoted as follows in *The New York Tribune*, after having interviewed a number of the leading Congressmen of the United States.

"I am very much impressed with the conviction of the Senators with whom I talked that it would be impossible for this treaty to be written in such shape as to meet American objections. This is of tremendous significance, it seems to me, in view of the public utterances of Premier Hughes, of Australia, and Massey, of New Zealand, that the treaty must be renewed in such shape as to be satisfactory to the United States.

"Senator Medill McCormick, one of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, told me in practically these words that while it might be possible to make such a treaty that would be acceptable to the United States government, it would be impossible to make such a treaty in terms that would be acceptable to the American people. Further, he said, that as it is the voice of the American people, in the last analysis,

that decides all affairs, you may draw your own inference as to the practicability of drawing a treaty with a view to making it satisfactory to the United States.

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, heard Senator McCormick make this statement to me and evidenced approval of it. Senator Lodge then added for my information that, while no doubt a great empire is to be considered in this matter, the English should not forget that there is an equally great empire on this side of the water to be considered.

"Senators William E. Borah, of Idaho, and Hiram Johnson, of California, also were present when these statements were made, and they added to them. I found among many Senators the idea that the United States has, so far as territory is concerned, a greater stake in any such question as that of guaranteeing the peace of Eastern Asia than any white nation. This stake is the Philippines. Yet this American stake has been disregarded in the last twenty years, during which the expiring treaty has been in effect.

"I am firmly convinced that, in view of the declarations of Hughes and Massey, these opinions held by leaders of the American Senate make it impossible for Britain to continue her present relationship with Japan. I am convinced that England must go down on one side of the fence or the other and that she cannot continue to straddle the fence.

"Senators Johnson and Borah told me they were glad to hear that the position of China toward this treaty was the same as their own, and they declared their belief that it was essential that the British people should realize this situation."

Recent press dispatches from London indicate that the alliance if renewed will be continued for commercial purposes rather than for political aims. They also say that the renewal of the alliance is demanded by the British interests in China, particularly, and elsewhere in the Far East. It is hard to reconcile either of these two statements with recent events. If not for political purposes any commercial agreement would seem to have the same objections, that of spheres of influence. It was with the hearty support and cooperation of Great Britain that Secretary of State John Hay enunciated the now famous Open Door policy. Has the Open Door policy failed so utterly as to necessitate the affirmation of a "spheres of influence" policy in a commercial way?

It will be difficult to convince the other nations of the world that renewed efforts are not being directed toward an intensive development of "rights, titles and privileges" in "spheres of interest." It will mean a breaking down of confidence, if not an actual breaking down, in the Open Door and such an action will not be acceptable to the United States. The United States has two outstanding policies in its international relations, the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door. The American people as a nation seek no sphere of influence, would not have one if the opportunity was offered but want only a fair and just equality of commercial opportunity. This wish cannot be reconciled with either political or commercial spheres of limited activity.

The attitude of the British interests in China toward the Open Door was expressed in a resolution adopted by the British Chambers of Commerce in China at a conference in Shanghai in November, 1919: "This Conference is of the opinion that the time had come when the policy of the 'open door' should be reaffirmed as an essential commercial principle and that its reaffirmation be accompanied by an international agreement for the abolition of spheres of influence....." As long as the policy of Japan remains as it has shown itself to the world during the years since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war and so long as Great Britain remains a supporter of Japan by an alliance, Great Britain cannot advocate or insist upon an observance of the Open Door.

It will be difficult for the American to interpret the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese political combination avowedly for commercial purposes in any other way than the declaration of a commercial war—against the United States since it is the nearest competitor. There exists already a treaty regarding commercial relations between Great Britain and Japan, in the two countries respectively, and the

renewal of the alliance must be directed elsewhere. An alliance between governments cannot be considered merely as a partnership for attaining trade by business methods.

The contention that the existing chaos in China necessitates the alliance is absurd unless it is to be taken that one of the contracting parties distrusts the other. Either of the countries are quite capable of advancing and defending their own legitimate interests in China single handed. The nearest competition, as has been written, is the United States, and any country which confines itself to legitimate interests and legitimate methods has nothing to fear from that direction. Only by a use of combined strength and forces for the purpose of hampering the trade of their competitors can Great Britain and Japan expect to profit *commercially* by a renewal and a rewriting of the alliance.

The alliance has been and will be a menace to the interest of both China and the United States. More serious in the future will be its effect in that it may possibly become a menace to amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain. Yet the latest dispatches from London leave little doubt but that the alliance, unless a hasty reconsideration is given, will be renewed.

It is hard to believe that the British in China will accept the responsibility placed in the London press dispatches by implication that it is they who are demanding a renewal of the alliance.

It is not jingoism or the rattling of the cymbals of war to discuss frankly the possibilities of the renewal of the alliance. Those who favor it seek to discredit those who oppose it by such statements, which is a resort to tactics that a world recovering from a universal upheaval in its one section should disclaim. International relations in the future will gain nothing if frank expression of opinion is not to be fostered and with the present "propaganda-mad" rush of individuals and governments the free expression of opinion is lapsing into the fields of secret diplomacy.

The most enlightened constructive suggestion as a way out of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—since criticism should be constructive rather than destructive—is that made by George H. Fairchild, long a resident of the Far East, a man who is in touch closely, with American officials and American opinion publisher of the *Manila Times*, and one whose views merit close consideration. Mr. Fairchild's suggestion is here quoted from an article which appeared recently in the *North China Daily News*: "The time has arrived when there should be a readjustment of understandings as to China's future, politically as well as commercially, and it is thought by many publicists that the nullification of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as well as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, would clear the field for a new understanding between the three great maritime Powers which would meet the situation and allay the suspicions of the Chinese."

To carry Mr. Fairchild's suggestion further, China should be given full voice in the negotiations. He also urges that there can never be a clear situation in the Far East as long as misunderstandings exist between London and Washington.

The *North China Daily News*, a leading Far Eastern British newspaper, expresses this wish: "But we cannot but wish that the solution recently suggested by Mr. George H. Fairchild might be applied, namely, that all agreements affecting China should be dissolved, the Lansing-Ishii as well as the Anglo-Japanese, and that the four countries might

meet with a clean slate to inaugurate a new policy in the Far East."

Since this is an age of readjustments, why not completely disregard old methods, old alliances and old ideas as regards the Far East and reconsider on an enlightened basis worthy of the progress of civilization. The United States has a mote in her own eye in the Lansing-Ishii agreement which must by necessity be abrogated.

The New Yellow River Bridge

BY THOMAS MELOY

THE judging of the bids for the bridge across the Yellow River at Hwong Ho on the Peking-Hankow Railway will complete the first stage of an engineering problem of unusual size and interest not only to China but to the world. The leading engineers of England, France, Belgium, America and Japan are competing for the contract while the recently signed trade agreement with Germany will probably result in at least one bid from the Germans. It is hoped that some Chinese engineer will also be able to submit a plan although the specifications are possibly too large for the facilities obtainable in this country.

The problem is further complicated by the question of finance, for the engineering firm which builds the structure can only depend upon yearly remissions from the Peking government. The amount involved is estimated to be from 10 to 15 million dollars gold, depending upon the design, the facilities for obtaining the steel and concrete needed, and the methods used in the construction of the bridge. In design and in methods of construction the Americans feel that they have the edge on the other competitors, since American engineers have had more experience in this sort of work. But as respects the purchase of materials it is conceded that steel from Europe can be put down in China more cheaply than steel from America, due chiefly to high labor costs in America and the depreciated currencies in Europe. How the Japanese may rank is very much a matter of conjecture although other things being equal and the influence of "squeeze" being eliminated, the American and European firms should be able to do the job more easily.

The bids close on June 30. The judges may then deliberate at their leisure. The affair has a decidedly picturesque atmosphere and when it is considered that the second, third and fourth best plans receive consolation prizes of eighty, twenty-five and fifteen thousand dollars respectively, it becomes a sporting event of magnitude in the engineering world. The judges have been selected with care. Whether under pressure from foreign bankers or moved by a sincere desire to secure a most necessary efficient bridge as rapidly as possible, the government has appointed judges who are above reproach and, what is more important, who represent the best bridge engineers of the world. There are five judges in all, one each from France, Belgium, England, America and Japan. If the government sticks to the decision of the judges all will be well.

Another thing which lends interest is the existing bridge which sways and sags and is likely to collapse at any moment. Since 1909 it has been held to be unsafe. There is hope that the present bridge will hold out but the chances of it surviving a season of floods are not great.

The present bridge is slightly more than 9,000 feet long or nearly two miles. The new bridge will be constructed near the old one and will be only slightly shorter. From an engineering point of view the chief difficulty is the substructure. The river bottom is a soft silt and is in many places a species of quicksand. The river meanders over its old bed and although it is usually not more than a thousand feet wide. During floods the river becomes rapidly wider, higher and, what is more important from the viewpoint of the engineer, deeper. The current scours under the foundations and during times of flood many of the piers are practically floating. Studies of the river bed show that the flood waters dig themselves in very deeply so that the actual rise of the water level in some places is slight.

The present bridge has been severely criticized by many engineers. It was constructed in 1906 by a Belgian firm and is an all steel bridge with the exception of the approaches, which are concrete. The piers or foundations of the bridge consist of steel screw piles. At the time the steel screw piles were considered a novel and ingenious invention and they were used for the first time here on so large a scale securing to the contractor a great saving. Since then this form of foundation has been usually found to be unsatisfactory under most conditions and in the present case was wholly inadequate. The screw pile is in effect nothing more than a huge steel corkscrew which is screwed into the river bottom. Unfortunately it cannot be driven down to a sufficient depth to pass beyond the limits of the scour. Anyone who has ridden on the Peking-Hankow Railway will doubtless remember the bridge. The train crosses very slowly and the bridge sways to an alarming degree. It is a spectacular example of the ultimate losses to a nation or community from a few dollars saved by the contractor.

Designs for the new bridge must provide first of all adequate foundations. It is thought that some form of concrete caisson or steel cylinder must be used and this substructure must extend well below the level of the maximum scour. The probabilities are that this will be somewhere about 150 feet below the level of the river bottom. The high cost of such a form of substructure will permit many variations in design and there is much chance for originality both in the style of the foundations and in the methods of sinking them. The lengths of the spans are not dependent upon river traffic requirements so that they will be entirely determined by factors of economy. Normally short spans are cheaper to build than long ones but where the foundations are expensive it may be desirable to have a few long spans. The differences of the competing nationalities will be interesting to watch in this respect. The question of river control may also enter in, for with a river which changes its course so casually as does the Yellow River it would be rather an expensive experience to build a bridge at Hwang Ho and then have the river change its course a few miles and literally leave a \$15,000,000 investment high and dry.

Whatever else comes of the competition it will be an interesting laboratory experiment for the engineering profession. The plan which is awarded the contract will undoubtedly be an advance in the science of bridge building. In fact, all of the prize winners should contain interesting suggestions for future work in China. There are many bridges needed throughout the extensive water system of the country and the study devoted by the best engineering talent of the different competing countries to one of China's most peculiar problems should be a decided impetus for the much heralded future develop-

ment. It is also hoped that the distinguished group of judges from France, Belgium, America, England, and Japan will do more than act in their official capacity and that they will make the most of their visit to unravel some of China's many pressing economic and engineering questions which are constantly up for solution.

What Are America's Responsibilities on the Pacific? *

BY CHARLES HODGES

THE United States has four responsibilities on the Pacific which we cannot shirk without consequences disastrous to world peace—first, we have a direct stake in what transpires in East Asia because of our Philippine trusteeship; second, America, in formulating our policy of the Open Door in China, laid down a line of action which today only can prevent a disastrous clash of world Powers over the exploitation of the resources of 400 million Chinese; third, we have been instrumental in bringing on the Russian people in Siberia the danger of an imperialism which only the United States can ward off; fourth, we face in the Japanese situation the need for statesmanship of the highest order which we can turn to the aid of Japanese liberalism in the fight that anti-militarist political leaders and captains of industry are making against the menace of military autocracy in the Mikado's Land.

For the past quarter of a century we have been engaged in the rediscovery of the Far East, with the 600 million of Asia's 900 millions lying across from our own Pacific Coast states. The world's business has now turned to the Pacific basin as the last frontier of commerce and trade and finance.

It is against this significant background that the Harding Administration's foreign policy has thrown an American challenge to an international predatory business diplomacy of the Great Powers. The line of action taken by Secretary of State Hughes toward mandates has converged world politics on the Pacific. Events at last are justifying the prediction of that American statesman who forecasted the day of the Pacific succeeding that of the Atlantic, just as the Atlantic took from the Mediterranean an earlier supremacy.

The place of the United States in all this can be great in a self-seeking, nationalistic path of aggrandizement blazed across the potentialities of the Pacific, or it can be equally outstanding as a mediator between East and West whose nonimperialistic commerce stands as the material help offered by a friend in the upbuilding of the New East.

We are face to face with an opportunity to use the new business diplomacy in solving our Pacific difficulties—we can use our position in the Pacific era to build up instead of to tear down, as all economic imperialism has always done in seeking the future of business through pitting one Power against another to establish political monopoly over economic possibilities.

The 19th Century marks the emergence of conditions which make it stand out as different from all previous centuries because business enterprise took

*An address to the students of the College of the City of New York by the author, who is a lecturer on the Far East at the School of Commerce of New York University, May 12, 1921.

on a new significance through industrial revolution. Machine-power began its conquest of the world. It gave us the industrial Powers of Europe and America with a new competitive relationship based on systematic over-production, the surplus to fight its way on to the world's markets. It compressed distances, facilitating the opening up of commercial empires, bringing Asia as close to Europe today as were parts of France in the Napoleonic era. With capitalism, it developed a dizzy pyramid of business the slowing down of whose activity threatens the very foundation of the industrialized Powers.

In this new age, business has been possessing itself of the political machinery of nations. A conflict of the Powers more openly reveals itself as a struggle for economic priorities and privileges. The rediscovery of the East which has been taking place coincides with the passing of the old order of international relations. So on the Pacific, dynastic rivalry and struggles over the political balance of power are motives of diplomacy in the discard.

While outwardly, statesmen still think in terms of the obsolescent, bankrupt political machinery of world life, the international realities of the present time are those of business statesmanship.

Across the Pacific, America has come to its last frontier—a No Man's Land of rival business systems at this crisis, from Siberia to the Near East, excepting where the old order has driven its stakes of political-economic imperialism. Who will control this future? How will it be exercised?

If the United States were to avow the old ideas of competition between the industrial powers which produced the Great War, the future of the Pacific will be that of a new cockpit of world imperialisms. On the other hand, if America, in this uncertain post-war period, can meet her responsibilities on the Pacific in terms of the new business statesmanship which alone can save us from new conflicts, the growing breach between the East and the West may be warded off.

This is the unfaltering maintenance of our traditional position regarding the East the upholding of the territorial integrity of Eastern peoples, and the assurance to all nations of equality of commercial opportunity in the disputed fields—the test the free play of business, not of the mailed fist.

The United States at the present time is moving along the only lines that can prevent another catastrophe such as the Great War. In claiming our right of access to the development of the East, we are bringing into play the new business diplomacy which can reconstruct world affairs.

(1) Our Philippine trusteeship has been an example of the "square deal" toward an Eastern people that has aroused the cynical comment of Old World statesmen more than once. We retain this direct, territorial interest in the Orient not as an instrument of selfish gain but as a benevolent experiment in the reconstruction of a dependent people. Today, the investments of Great Britain in the Philippines probably material exceed that of the United States and the general development of the Islands has been along exceedingly liberal lines. While the East is seething with the possibilities of new empires for old, as long as across the Pacific we are confronted with an inevitable cycle of world disturbance, the United States cannot go further than virtual home rule in the Philippines under an American protection which has been a powerful factor for stability.

(2) At the same time we took over our first Asiatic responsibility, the Golden Age of Republican normalcy under the leadership of President McKinley

produced the Hay doctrines whose implications are as far-reaching as the Monroe Doctrine in world affairs. Developed during the crisis of 1900 in the Far East, Secretary of State Hay applied to China two international concepts which underly any hopeful future: toward business, he enunciated the proportion of equality of commercial opportunity in the development of backward countries which today needs broadening to cover storm centers in every quarter of the globe; and toward the diplomacy of the industrial powers, he endeavored to establish a mutual restraining pledge which assured the upholding of a people's territorial integrity.

(3) The United States has steadily maintained these basic propositions of a stable world life in the East. In 1904-1905 we endeavored to prevent the Russo-Japanese struggle from backfiring more disastrously than it did on China; in 1915 we served notice on Japan, as well as China, that we would recognize no parts of the sinister Twenty-One Demands infringing on our general rights and interests; today, we are confronted with necessity of applying them to the Siberian situation. Here we stand pledged by our acts during the Great War to help the Russian people at this moment attempting to maintain their integrity in the East in the fact of an Old World diplomacy transplanted into the Orient. In 1918 we underwrote joint Allied intervention supposedly to provide for the safe repatriation of the Czechoslovaks caught in the disintegration of Russia in the throes of Bolshevism. Today, the United States and the associated Powers, barring the Japanese Empire, have kept their pledge and withdrawn from Siberia. Japan, plunged by her militarists into meddling in Russia from the East along lines seeking the complete breakdown of Russian control in Siberia, today is the most disturbing factor.

(4) This problem presented by Japanese world policies, ranging from Siberia through China to Yap and the mastery of the strategic approaches to Asia, presents a dilemma the United States cannot escape. We must either by wise statesmanship change the course of Japan on the Pacific or scrap every liberal stand we have taken and retreat from all concern in what happens Eastward. If we accept a policy of open or veiled surrender to the Mikado's Land, we will reap the whirl-wind destined to spring from the Far East. In effect, such American action will keep the autocratic Japanese leadership, embodied in the Military Party today dominating Japanese politics, in the saddle. This means that everything we do that makes for compromise without settling outstanding issues in the fairest way possible to both countries weakens the fight Japan's growing liberal party is making to shift the control of the Mikado's Land from the grip of the old regime to the younger political and business elements.

A new East is in the making, transforming Asia's thousands of years of civilization. The dominating force today is economic—a clash of business systems. If the new business diplomacy of the United States, a fair field and no favors, cannot set the pace across the Pacific trouble commensurate with the vast stakes of the East there will grow from the dark cloud that now is on the Pacific horizon a storm involving us as it will involve the other industrial Powers



Who's Who in China



Yu Shao-sung, Vice-Minister of Justice

(余紹宋)

Yu Shao-sung, Vice-Minister of Justice, was born at Lungyu, Chekiang, in 1884. He graduated in law from the Law College of Tokyo, Japan.

In May of 1911, Mr. Yu was appointed a junior secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In April of 1912 he was appointed to be dean of the Government Law College in Chekiang.

In June of 1913 he was appointed secretary of the House of Representatives in Peking, and occasionally acted for the chief secretary. On October 27, he became senior secretary of the Ministry of Justice. In less than a month's time, he was promoted to be a councillor.

In December of the same year he was ordered to be a member of the Commission for the Punishment of High Officials and also of the Political Conference, which was established in place of the Parliament dissolved by the late President Yuan Shih-kai.

In January of 1914 he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service. In May he joined the President's Office as a secretary. Ten months later he was instructed to take charge of the translation of laws from foreign languages into Chinese, and in December he became chief compiler of law procedures.

In January of 1918 Mr. Yu was appointed one of the examiners for the examination of candidates for the judicial service. In June he was sent to Honan to make a careful investigation of the conditions of the prisons in that province. On September 24, he was awarded by the President the Second

Class Chia Ho decoration, and on October 23, the Third Class Wen Hu decoration.

In March of 1919, he was appointed a counsellor to the bureau in charge of the enemy properties. In January of 1920 he was awarded the Second Class Wen Hu decoration and the Second Class Ta Shou Chia Ho. On October 2, he was appointed by the President to act as Vice-Minister of Justice. On October 27, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Commission for the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In March of 1921 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Justice, and his acting post was substantiated. In the same month he became chief of the Commission for the Judicial Examinations.

John Reside Hykes



Dr. John Reside Hykes

Dr. John Reside Hykes, a pioneer American resident of China, died after a lingering illness at the Shanghai General Hospital on the morning of June 15. While visiting in Peking in February Dr. Hykes suffered a slight stroke and since that time his health had gradually declined.

Dr. Hykes was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on August 9, 1852. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Normal School at Millersville, when but eighteen years old. He taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania, studying privately during this period, and was later appointed superintendent of schools in Johnstown, Pa. In the meantime he was ordained to the ministry and in September, 1873, was admitted to the Central New York Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church and given a mission in China, as the youngest man ever appointed to the mission field of this country. He was stationed at Kiukiang and there engaged in evangelistic work, continuing in this field until October, 1893, when he resigned to accept the position of agent for China of the American Bible Society, with headquarters in Shanghai. His work here was that of phenomenal success.

He was for a time a member of the Municipal Council of the International Concession of Shanghai, and for seven years head of the educational committee of that body. In 1900 he was made Vice-Consul-general of the United States for Shanghai and served until 1905 when he resigned. During this time he acted as Mixed Court Assessor with notable success.

Dr. Hykes has been known as "the Grand Old Man of American Masonry in China." His achievements and his untiring and devoted service to the order won for him election to the honorary Thirty-Third Degree. At the time of his death he was District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge, Massachusetts Constitution, China Masonic District; Inspector General Honorary Deputy of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and president-emeritus of Nomad Oasis of the Mystic Shrine. He was a Past High Priest of the Keystone Royal Arch Chapter and for many years officiated at the installations. He was also an honorary member of the Rising Sun R. A. Chapter.

When in February of this year the degrees of the Mystic Shrine were given for the first time outside of North America or on the soil of the United States, the class in Shanghai paid homage to the late Dr. Hykes in requesting that it be named in his honor. This class now bears the distinction of being known as the John R. Hykes Class of Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Hykes is survived by his widow and four sons. He was married in 1881 and his wife has been his constant companion and aid in all of his work. She has endeared herself to the American community of Shanghai and of China and was at one time president of the America Woman's Club of the former city. Funeral services were held by the Scottish Rite bodies of Shanghai at the Paksienjao Cemetery on Wednesday, June 15.

A man of exemplary character whose entire life had been devoted to self-sacrifice and service to his fellow men, the passing of Dr. John R. Hykes to a higher and better life will leave a void crypt in the hearts of those who knew and revered him. Unselfishly giving himself to any task in hand, he was always fearless in the upholding of the right, understandingly sympathetic to the downcast, a firm pillar of counsel and wisdom to those in distress. He was a pioneer in the field of missions and of education in China. He worked for civic betterment in the belief that a public office is a public trust and held as sacred the rights of those whom he represented.

As a man and a Mason Dr. Hykes has left an example to Masons and Masonry in China to be emulated and revered. His service to the entire brotherhood of man with whom he came in contact points the way to a higher excellency of service far in advance of the civilization of the present day.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Alliances Crushing the League

From "The Japan Chronicle" (British)

Mr. Hughes's conversion on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, like that of Mr. Massey, is rather remarkable. His attitude appears to be that, now that it is as good as settled that the Alliance can never operate militarily in any matter affecting America. America's exclusion policy gives a certain amount of moral support to Australia's exclusion policy; and though Britain is now absolved from giving Japan help in any war in which she could possibly require it, there is no harm in continuing an alliance which had a considerable military value for Australia during the war. Indeed, he has all the zeal of the convert, for he recently drew a picture of what would have happened to Australia if Japan had not given her naval aid in the war,—ludicrously exaggerating it, unless he was assuming that Japan would come in on the other side if she had not come in with the Allies. The destruction of the Australian cities was not a very great danger at any time, and even had Japan been in on the other side would probably have been more effectively occupied somewhere else. Where Japan's assistance was very useful was in the protection of the sea routes by which the Australian and New Zealand troops travelled. This naturally made a great impression on the Australians, who are ever generous in recognition. But, Mr. Hughes appears to be playing politics with it for some purpose of his own. It would rather appear, as though it has been the subject of some political bargain for Mr. Massey and himself. The only significance in the conversion is its relationship to the British statement that nothing in the way of a renewal of the Alliance would be effected that did not have the approval of the great self-governing Dominions. The approval had to be got. It did not exist at that time but now it is forthcoming. This is strange, but such political tergiversations are far from being unprecedented.

General Smuts, in a speech at Capetown, also touches upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, giving it a sort of semibenediction. He confesses that it is not a matter in which South Africa has an overwhelming interest but unless he is singularly lacking in egotism, General Smuts must be very keenly interested himself in a compact which is a direct flouting of the League of Nations, for the South African Premier is credited with having had a very large share in the creation of the covenant. Certainly his fine advocacy saved it and gained it support at a time when it seemed almost as though it would be flung away with the other flotsam and jetsam of wrecked ideals. Yet now General Smuts apparently sees nothing objectionable in alliances so long as they are not with a European country, never mind how much they set the League at naught. We have reduced the ostensible objects of the Alliance to the preservation of the integrity of China and, apparently, the protection of Australian transports. Both are matters which might well be left to the League. There is a great deal too much tampering and trifling with the League. We have ourselves criticised the League with entire freedom concerning its failures, but this criticism has been directed against those who conspire to stultify it. The usual attitude of the great Powers is to honor the League with their lips and ignore it in their actions. The most hypocritical of all pretences is the one that offensive and defensive alliances are

really buttresses to the League, instead of what they are—and that is betrayals of it. The first attack on the League was the Anglo-Franco-American alliance. That, happily, was thrown out. It was deliberately designed for the purpose of hamstringing the League at the outset of its career. As it stood the League was open to the criticism that it was a league of great Powers thru the maintenance of the *status quo*. But even so it was not sufficient for the old diplomacy, which wanted to spin its web of intrigue. But though the new Triple Alliance failed, the suggestion was not sufficiently strongly deprecated, and it served the purpose of getting people accustomed to the idea of an alliance within the League.

The long talk of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has had a similar effect. To most people in Europe it is a distant and rather picturesque affair, with some sentimental recommendations and no particular practical effect. Even to General Smuts, with his unusually broad views, Asiatic questions are something quite outside practical politics. Greatly as he is at home in the West, the best that could be said of his handling of the Oriental problem in his own country was that he was one of the least intolerant of an intolerant set. Perhaps this accounts for his failure to grasp the reality of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is in such striking contrast with his appeal that Britain should return to a policy of keeping out of continental entanglements. It is not clear in what manner an offensive and defensive alliance with an Asiatic Power is preferable to one with a European Power. This business of contemplating the possibility of Alliances within the League has led to the formation of the Franco-Polish and Franco-Belgian military alliances of which we are now witnessing the fruits. Here we find that France has placed herself in an unholy alliance with Poland, and, though the British government may point out that the German government has been perfectly incorrect and the Polish outrageously incorrect, the reply of France practically amounts to a profession that, whatever may be the case, France cannot desert an ally. And of course, Belgium, being in the same entanglement, stands by France. French papers, as a result, put an alliance before an entente and discuss whether this business of cooperation with Britain had not better be thrown over and a bid made for the hegemony of Europe.

With the influence which Britain and America can wield, it might be possible to get these French alliances undone, but if Britain enters into a military alliance with Japan she can say nothing against any other alliance whatsoever—not even one inimical to herself. The renewal will complete the victorious return of the old diplomacy, and the League of Nations will be dead. The real objection to the Alliance from the American point of view is hardly the risk of Britain coming into a war against America. That was always a very remote contingency, and, as has been pointed out, might disrupt the Empire. But so long as the Anglo-Japanese alliance exists, anything that either Power does on the Asiatic continent receives the tacit support of the other. A complaint from America about some doings in China might at any time elicit the significant reply that "our allies, who with ourselves, are pledged to protect the integrity of China, are in perfect agreement with us as to the propriety of the course that we have taken," or something to that effect. However, it seems as though the thing were to be done. The conversion of Messrs. Hughes and Massey was probably a



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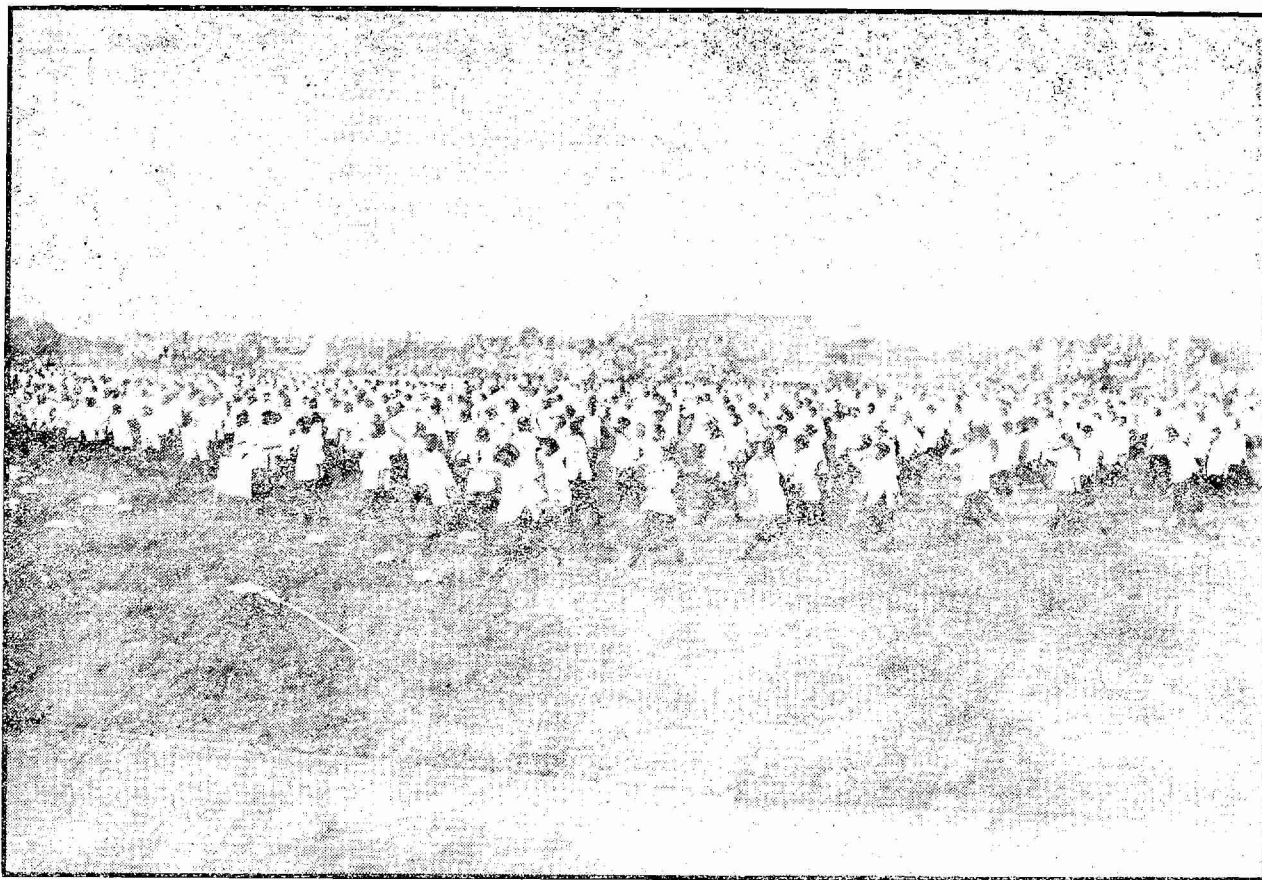


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simple matter enough. The getting of General Smuts into the ring needed more adroitness. But it seems to have been done. Even the *Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian* seem to have given up faith in the League of Nations, and put their hope in an Anglo-American-Japanese agreement to see, somehow, about disarmament. How an Anglo-Japanese Alliance can possibly promote anything but suspicion and dislike in America it is impossible to see. America is now the strongest Power—at present only financially, but on the way to becoming the strongest also in armaments,—and, for that very reason, must regard any such alliance as the Anglo-Japanese as directed against her. If this Alliance is renewed, it will hinder rather than help the cause of disarmament. But General Smuts is an oracle of the Empire, and his support to renewal, lacking in warmth as it is, nevertheless almost settles the matter.



One Thousand Chinese Girls at Play



Chinese Girls in Drill During Far Eastern Olympic Games at Shanghai.

Unless those who saw the demonstration put on during the Far Eastern Games by a thousand Chinese school girls, were fairly familiar with the background of Chinese social history against which this unique social occurrence stood out, they may have missed much of its significance. As a matter of mere drill-work it was not letter perfect, for there had been no opportunity for rehearsal; there were many moments of beauty and mass effectiveness, however, throughout the spectacle. But as one onlooker remarked, who was sitting beside one of the first women of Central China to be educated, and watched her appreciation, "Just the fact of a thousand girls turning out for a public piece of team-work, marks a milestone in the development of Chinese womanhood."

The "girls' afternoon," put on under the direction of the Y. W. C. A. department of physical education, brought together students from most of the Shanghai schools and a delegation from the General Edison company, practically a thousand in all. Their opening parade completely filled the great circle of the running track. A "mimetic drill" followed, when spread out in a human triangle covering half the field they went through the forms of baseball and swimming, en masse. But the original element in the demonstration, was the dividing of the ranks into a dozen or more smaller groups for the playing of games, all chosen with a view to their being easily understood and usable by the onlookers.

No one of the thousands of many races who witnessed the freedom and delight with which the girls threw themselves into this performance, can fail

to have a wider conception of the new vitality which will come into the life of China as the social and physical restrictions traditionally placed upon her women are increasingly removed.

Honorary Society Formed in Leading Universities in China

An outgrowth of an extended series of conferences among the leaders in educational affairs in China is the formation of the Phi Tau Phi Honorary Society with chapters in fifteen of the leading universities of China. It is to be similar in aims and activities to the well known Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi Societies, which since their establishment in 1776 and 1892 respectively, have exercised such a profound influence on American education, and among whose members are many of America's leaders in all lines of endeavor. A large number of the charter members of the new Phi Tau Society of China are members of the American Honor Societies. The purpose of the new society may be briefly stated as follows: to encourage high scholarship and stimulate research among undergraduates, graduates, and faculty of the universities of China; to afford a reward for high scholastic accomplishment; and to create ties of mutual interest among the various universities of China.

Eligibility to active membership is determined on the basis of scholastic standing of the members of any graduating class, or the performance of original work in advanced courses; 5 percent of any class only being eligible for membership; which in any case is to be conferred only on men of exceptional merit.

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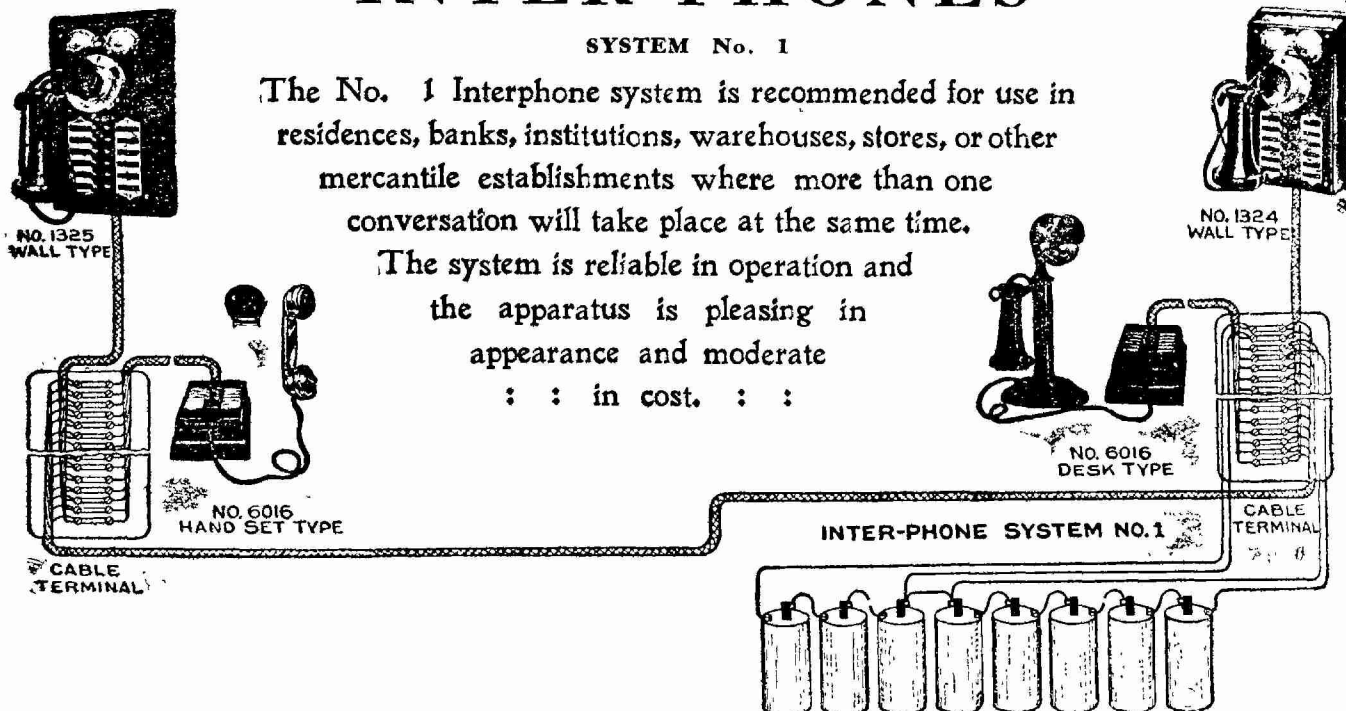
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Some of the most prominent graduates of previous years have been elected to membership. Those men together with the university presidents and a few selected faculty members constitute the charter membership. Honorary members may be selected from among foreigners or Chinese prominent in Chinese affairs.

It is proposed to hold conventions, public papers and otherwise actively strive to encourage research and scholarship, raise scholastic standards, and work for greater efficiency in educational institutions in China. The organization is non-secret, non-political, non-secretarian, and non-partisan, being purely an educational society. Governmental, provincial, mission, and privately endowed colleges and universities are to have chapters. The following chapters have been established: Peking University, Tongshan Government Engineering College, Nanking University, Soochow University, St. John's University, Shanghai Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang), Boone University, West China Union University at Chengtu, Szechuan, Shansi University, and Canton Christian College. Chapters have been authorized for Hongkong University, Peking National University, and the Government Southeastern University at Nanking.

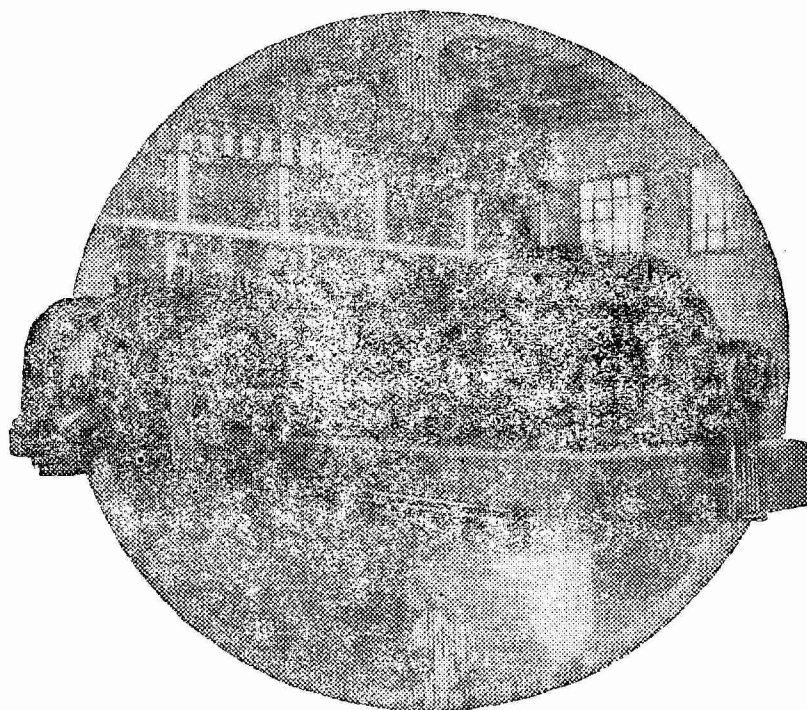
Each chapter is represented by a chairman and secretary. The national organization is in charge of a national executive council whose members include: President, C. C. Lo of Tongshan Engineering College;

Dr. Chang Pao-ling, president of Nankai College; President F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University; President Arthur J. Bowen of Nanking University; Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Peking University; and Professor Joseph H. Ehlers of Peiyang University, national secretary.

Additional educations are to be added to the executive council when the present difficulties of the government schools are settled.

American Chamber of Commerce to Hold Annual meeting

The annual meeting of the members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China will take place on the evening of Wednesday, June 22, at 8 o'clock at the American Club, Nanking Road, Shanghai. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner for all members of the Chamber and it is requested that all those desiring to attend send their names to W. A. Chapman, secretary, at their earliest convenience. The following business will be transacted at the meeting: submission of reports by the president, treasurer, and arbitration committee; election of executive committee and officers for the ensuing year; changing name of the chamber to "American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai)." The new Shanghai American School project will also be presented at the meeting.



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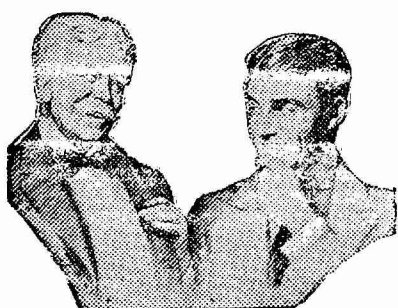
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Charles R. Crane, Retiring American Minister, Leaves Peking

Charles R. Crane, retiring American Minister to China, Peking, departed for Russia on Thursday evening, June 16, after handing over his work to A. B. Ruddock who will act as Charge d'Affaires until Jacob G. Schurman, the newly appointed Minister, arrives at the capital.

Mr. Crane has been the guest of honor at numerous social and official functions during the last few weeks and the hosts have numbered largely among the foreign as well as the Chinese communities. Mr. Crane since his arrival in Peking as American Minister about a year ago has manifested keen interest in all efforts of the Chinese people and their welfare. He is held in great esteem by the Chinese people and due to his previous interest and trips to China in earlier years, a great understanding has been the foundation of his success of his year of service. He has generously donated to all charities, and his work in connection with the Famine Relief has been most pronounced, not to mention his liberal gifts to educational institutions, institutions of charity, earthquake relief, Y. W. C. A., and Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Crane, wife of Mr. Crane, has also given generous support to various institutions.

Mr. Crane is returning home by way of Russia and will be met at Harbin by his son, John Crane, and Stanley K. Hornbeck, a noted writer on Eastern subjects. They will take the overland route, Mr. Hornbeck accompanying them as far as Chita, where Mr. Crane will be joined by his secretary, Donald Brodie. Mr. Crane has made this trip several times before and in spite of the physical discomfort he will undergo, he is striving to bring about a closer relation and establish a feeling of sympathy and understanding between the Russian and the American people. In the event that Mr. Crane helps to bring about the opening of the Trans-Siberian route his trip will not have been in vain.

Mr. Crane after arriving in Europe will be met by Mrs. Crane, and her secretary Miss Reid. Miss Reid is now on her way to Europe by way of the Suez, and Mrs. Crane, who is in America, will sail for Europe within a short time.

Many Americans from China at Washington Congressional Hearing

On Monday, May 16, the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate held a public hearing on the China Trade Act and the American residents of China present at the meeting almost gave the Senate Committee room an appearance of a session of the American Chamber of Commerce of China or a meeting of some of the American organizations in Peking. The following were present and gave testimony on behalf of the needs for the China Trade Act:

Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister at Peking; Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, Shanghai; J. V. A. MacMurray, chief of the Far Eastern Bureau, State Department, formerly of Peking; Charles Denby, formerly manager of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, and previous to that American Consul, Shanghai; Nelson T. Johnson, former American Consul at Changsha, and acting consul at Shanghai; J. B.



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Powell, publisher of *Millard's Review* and honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; W. D. B. Dodson, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, but formerly in business in Shanghai and Peking; F. R. Eldridge, of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and several years ago a mining engineer in China; Roy Anderson of Peking and Shanghai, who is connected with several important business enterprises in China; Dr. Hackworth, solicitor for the Department of State; former Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon, who has traveled in the Far East, and Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington State, author of the Jones Shipping Act. The hearing was conducted by Senators Cummings of Iowa, Brandegee of Connecticut and Walsh of Montana.

The hearing lasted for several hours and practically every phase of business and politics in China from the American standpoint was gone into. A report by the entire Judiciary Committee of the Senate on the China Trade Act, based on the hearings, was expected to be issued in printed form during the week of May 22.

Importers Invited to American Textile Show

The offices of the American Commercial Attache, Peking, have been requested by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to urge textile importers in China to take cognizance of the fact that a textile products show is to be held at Greenville, South Carolina, U. S. A., during October 6th to 12th, 1921. This exposition will be conducted under the auspices

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of the Southern Textile Exposition, Inc., of which Mr. William G. Sirrion is the president and treasurer.

The exposition will consist largely of goods manufactured in Southern textile mills from cotton and from silk. Numerous manufacturers are planning to exhibit products of their mills and otherwise support the exposition. A full attendance of all exhibitors is confidently expected. Not only will efforts be made to encourage domestic trade, but special consideration will be given to stimulating export sales for commodities displayed. Particular attention will be given to the exhibition of various kinds of containers, stencils and other appliances used in shipping and packing of goods for export.

A decided effort is being made to attract textile importers from foreign countries. Such merchants are cordially invited to attend this exposition. Suitable arrangements for their transportation from New York to Greenville and their comfort while in the Southern center are being provided. A representative has stated that all foreign importers will be entertained at the expense of the city while in Greenville. It is hoped that all textile men who are contemplating visiting the United States during October will take advantage of this opportunity to acquaint themselves with the products of the Southern mills.

A supply of the prospectus of this Textile Products show is expected to reach the offices of the American Commercial Attache in the near future, at which time they will be available for distribution to all interested parties. Until such time as this literature is received, further detailed information may be obtained by directly addressing William G. Sirrion, president and treasurer of the Southern Textile Exposition, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, U. S. A.

Sail and Ship Under the American Flag

At the closing session of the recent National Foreign Trade Council at Cleveland, Ohio, its general convention committee urged American traders in all cases where they are able to exercise control to insist exercise control to insist upon the shipment of the goods imported or exported by them in American bottoms. This is in line with the policy of the Shipping Board, which for some time past has been appealing to all patriotic citizens to sail and ship under the American flag. According to Admiral Benson, this campaign to have American shippers employ only American vessels for the movement of their products is meeting with some success. American millers, who ship overseas 500,000 tons of cargo each year on the average, have promised to arrange for the transportation of the commodities manufactured by them in American ships, while the Shipping Board has hopes of inducing the hardwood lumbermen of the South to ship their timber output in vessels under the United States flag. If our remaining importers and exporters could only be induced to back American shipping loyally, our merchant marine would be assured of the freight necessary for its maintenance. As conceded by an English contemporary "Fairplay" it is only natural that Americans should favor their own merchantmen and no exception can justly be taken to the policy urged by the Shipping Board of giving American ships the preference. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, however, and when

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other nationals pursue a like course we cannot rightfully object. Resentment is being expressed in certain quarters over the fact that Manchester spinners are stipulating that their purchases of American cotton shall be carried to the United Kingdom in British bottoms. But it ill behooves us to stigmatize this procedure as unfair since it is one the Shipping Board would have us follow when we are in a position to dictate in what ships products bought or sold by us shall be moved.—*The Nautical Gazette.*

Noted Chinese Woman Artist Dies

Madame Shen Shu-yu, a noted Chinese woman artist, died at her home in Nantungchow on June 7. Madame Shen embroidered the portrait of Queen Helena of Italy which was exhibited at the Industrial Exposition held at Nanking in 1910 and is valued at \$30,000. The portrait was also exhibited at the International Exposition in Turin and awarded the Grand Prize, and Madame Shen was the recipient of a rare watch, set with the royal emblem from the King and Queen of Italy as a token of appreciation. She was the official organizer and director of the Nantung Embroidery Works which provides for the training in advanced technique of embroidery.

Men and Events

W. F. Lowell of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, left on the *s. s. Colombia* for Japan, Korea, Mukden, Harbin and Tientsin on Tuesday, June 14. He will be away from Shanghai for three weeks.

J. B. Sawyer, American Vice-Consul at Shanghai, was in Washington, D. C. on official business during May. After a few weeks visit with his family in Portland Oregon he expects to return to his post at Shanghai.

T. J. Whitaker of the British American Tobacco Company, has been transferred to their branch at New Zealand. Mr. Whitaker leaves for this new post on Tuesday June 21, 1921. He has been in China for the past twelve years.

Fred W. Havey, representative of the Saco-Lowell Cotton Milling Machinery at Boston, departed on the *s. s. Colombia* on Tuesday, June 14, for America, accompanied by Mrs. Havey. He has been confined at Dr. Fearn's Hospital with typhoid for the last six weeks.

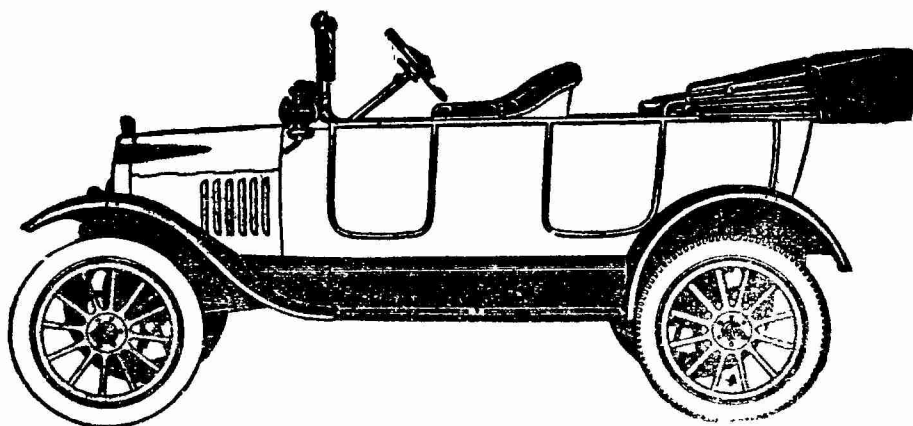
J. W. Gallagher of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, attended the National Foreign Trade Council, held at Cleveland, Ohio, during May. Mr. Gallagher is expected to return to Shanghai at an early date after several months stay in America.

J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, June 19, enroute to America, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* sailing June 25 for Vancouver. Mr. Thomas expects to be in America for a short time only.

B. L. Putnam Weale, adviser to the Chinese government at Peking, spent several days in Washington during May calling on members of Congress and officials of the State Department. It is reported that Mr. Weale is conducting a propaganda against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement.



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Arthur Eveleigh of Shanghai, formerly manager of the Youroveta Home and Foreign Trade Company and previous to that with Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai, is visiting in London with his family. During May he made a business trip to New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. but returned to London expecting to return to China by way of Europe.

The acting president and faculty of the Shanghai College, have issued invitations for their commencement exercises to be held on Saturday, June 18 at the College. Addresses will be given by P. W. Kuo, president of the Nanking Teacher's College, and the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, secretary of the China Continuation Committee. The class day exercises will be at 10:00 a.m. and commencement exercises at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

Frederick Moore, former American newspaper correspondent at Peking, and later editor of *Asia Magazine*, (New York), a writer and publicist of international reputation, has been appointed adviser or secretary to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo. Mr. Moore takes the place made vacant some eight years ago by the death of Mr. Dennison, who for a period of twenty years served as adviser to the Japanese government. Mr. Moore expects to sail for Japan in September.

Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Court for China who is visiting in Washington, D. C., attended the funeral services of Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court which were held at the St. Matthews Roman Catholic church in Washington on May 21. Major Holcomb represented the U. S. Court for China and the Far Eastern American Bar Association of Shanghai. The funeral was attended by President Harding, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, committees from both houses of Congress and representatives of bar associations and courts in all parts of America.

Kan Lee of Peking, was the third in the contest for the *Millard's Review* prize offered by the *Review* at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri each year for the best essay on a given subject. Mr. Lee is a candidate for the degree in the School of Journalism. George E. Simmons, now with the Y. M. C. A. in Colorado, Mo., was second in the contest and Stephen A. Barker, was winner as announced in last week's *Review*, and whose paper appeared in full. The subject this year was "The Harding Administration and a China Policy." Ogden Reid of the *New York Tribune* was the judge in the contest. The contest is a real stimulus to the study of Far Eastern questions.

John W. Schoenfeld, lawyer, was admitted to practice in the United States Court for China, at a session of the court on Monday afternoon, June 13. S. Fessenden offered Mr. Schoenfeld's name and the oath was administered by Judge C. S. Lobingier, who extended a welcome to Mr. Schoenfeld on behalf of the local Bar Association. He will join the firm of Ross and Lawrence in Shanghai which is associated with Fessenden and Holcomb. Mr. Schoenfeld is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and Columbia University and he served several years in the Navy before retiring. Later he returned to active service during the world war and took a law course and entered practice in New York City specializing in admiralty law.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

DO YOU KNOW

Why Mexican dollars are in circulation in China?

Who invented the ricscha?

Why the Germans took possession of Tsingtau?

Why the Filipinos call Chinese "Amoyistas"?

Why some porcelain is marked only with a double circle?

Why there is no perspective in Chinese pictures?

Who gave the Shanghai Public Garden to the city?

The steepest road in Shanghai.

Why Ningpo men are progressive and the city is not?

A Chinese city was once abandoned because it was full of robbers.

That a colony of Chinese Jews exists in Kaifeng.

What city in China has no beggars and no poverty.

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Where the largest bell in the world is to be found.

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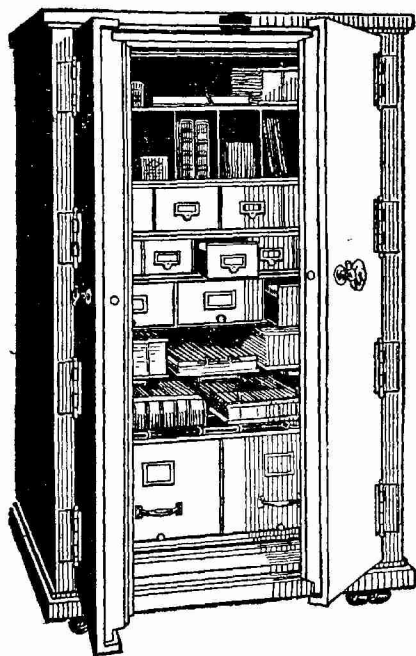
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Among those who arrived in Shanghai recently to be connected with the Asia Banking Corporation are the following: Herbery Hay Heinzerling, formerly with the American Exchange National Bank of New York; Donald A. Cook, formerly with Brown Brothers Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, also of Columbia University; Gerald Kiles of the Franklin Trust Company and Guaranty Trust Company, New York; and John A. Mapes, formerly with the Banker's Trust Company, New York, and from Princeton University. Ralph G. Sams of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed on Sunday, June 12, for Manila where he has been transferred to that branch office.

The death occurred at Portland, Oregon, on May 4, of Miss Mary McConnell, formerly of Shanghai, at her home in Portland after a brief illness. Miss McConnell was well known in Shanghai and took an active interest in the music department of the American Woman's Club, being chairman of that department and instrumental in organizing a girls' chorus. She also taught piano and vocal at St. Mary's School, Jessfield, and held classes in the Shanghai American School. News of her death was brought to Shanghai by Harold E. Easton, her fiancée, who has been in America on leave. Miss McConnell was the sister of Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, wife of Mr. Sawyer, Vice-Consul in the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, who is at present in America on urlough.

The commission of the League of Nations which advises upon the control of the trade in opium and similar drugs has just concluded its meetings, according to a recent issue of the *New York Times*. Eight

countries were represented at this meeting, and among those present were: Sir John Jordan, formerly British Minister at Peking, M. Brenier of France and Mrs. Hamilton Wright of the United States, who attended as expert adviser. The advice given by Mrs. Wright was not taken, however. She and the other two experts wanted a total prohibition on the growing of the opium poppy as the most effectual way of putting a stop to the opium trade, but Mr. Campbell, representative of India on the commission, opposed it. The advisers expressed their disappointment at the results of the commission from which they had hoped much. At no time has the question of opium been more acute than before and whatever trades are suffering from present conditions and abnormal exchanges it isn't the opium trade. During the war immense quantities of opium were sent from Great Britain and the United States by way of Japan to China, with the result, it is stated, that China is suffering as much from opium as from the famine.

News from North China

The American Minister, Charles R. Crane, has donated a second \$1,000 to the funds of the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking.

Hu Shih-tze has been appointed Third Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Brussels to succeed Liu Hsueh-chia, who has been recalled for service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, returned to Peking on June 7, after

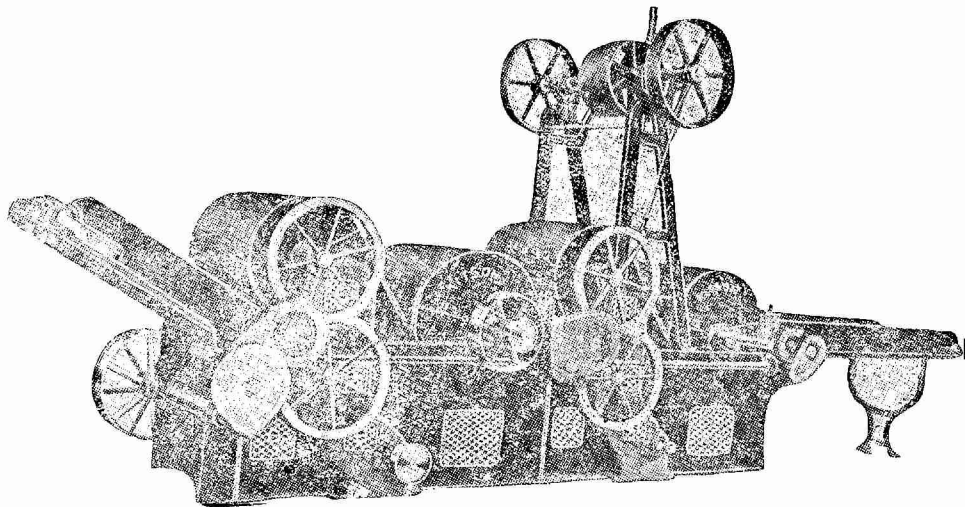
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Agents in China



having spent three weeks in Shanghai and participated in the Far Eastern Olympic Games.

Sung Hsiao-lien, director general of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrived in Peking on Thursday to attend the meeting of the board of directors of the railway. He will stay in the Capital for a fortnight before returning to Harbin to resume his office.

The Commercial Press Works at Peking invited many prominent residents of the Capital to attend the opening ceremony of their newly completed four storied concrete building outside of Chienmen yesterday. Chang Ting-kuei is general manager of the Peking branch of the Press.

A farewell luncheon in honor of the American Minister, Hon. Charles R. Crane was given by the American Association of North China at the Hotel de Pekin on June 15. All American men now in Peking, whether members of the Association or not, were invited to be present at the luncheon.

The news receives confirmation in Peking that Mr. Ono, vice-president of the Oriental Industrial Company, is leaving for Japan shortly, and that he has not been able to arrive at an understanding with the Ministry of Communications regarding payments due on Japanese loans during his stay in the Chinese Capital.

C. S. Liu, acting Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board at Harbin, visited Harbin this week. He returned today from Manchuria to attend the meeting of the board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway of which he has been appointed vice-president in place of Dr. C. C. Wang, who

has been made Chief of the Railway Department in the Ministry of Communications.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin reports to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce that through the persuasion of foreign friends and in order to meet the wishes of the American and British Consuls General, the Chinese piece goods firms have agreed to the appointment of a representative to meet representatives of the British and American firms to consider the critical piece goods situation.

The Imperial Wall in Peking, which has surrounded the Forbidden City, according to the *Chen Pao*, will be taken down. Since 1916, many petitions have been sent by the Chinese citizens to the Metropolitan Police, and in consequence more than ten openings have been made in the wall. A scheme is now being made to demolish the whole wall altogether in order to remove a great hindrance to traffic.

Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, has appointed Li Tseng and Chang Shan-yang to be inspectors of the industrial conditions in cooperation with the provincial authorities in the various provinces and has organized in his capacity as High Industrial Commissioner of China, another of trade propagandists and lecturers who will travel this time along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration. These lecturers will give addresses and illustrate them with lanterns slides.

It is learned that Dr. J. Waddell, prominent American bridge engineer from the United States, is expected to arrive in China next week to head a commission of British, French, Belgian and American

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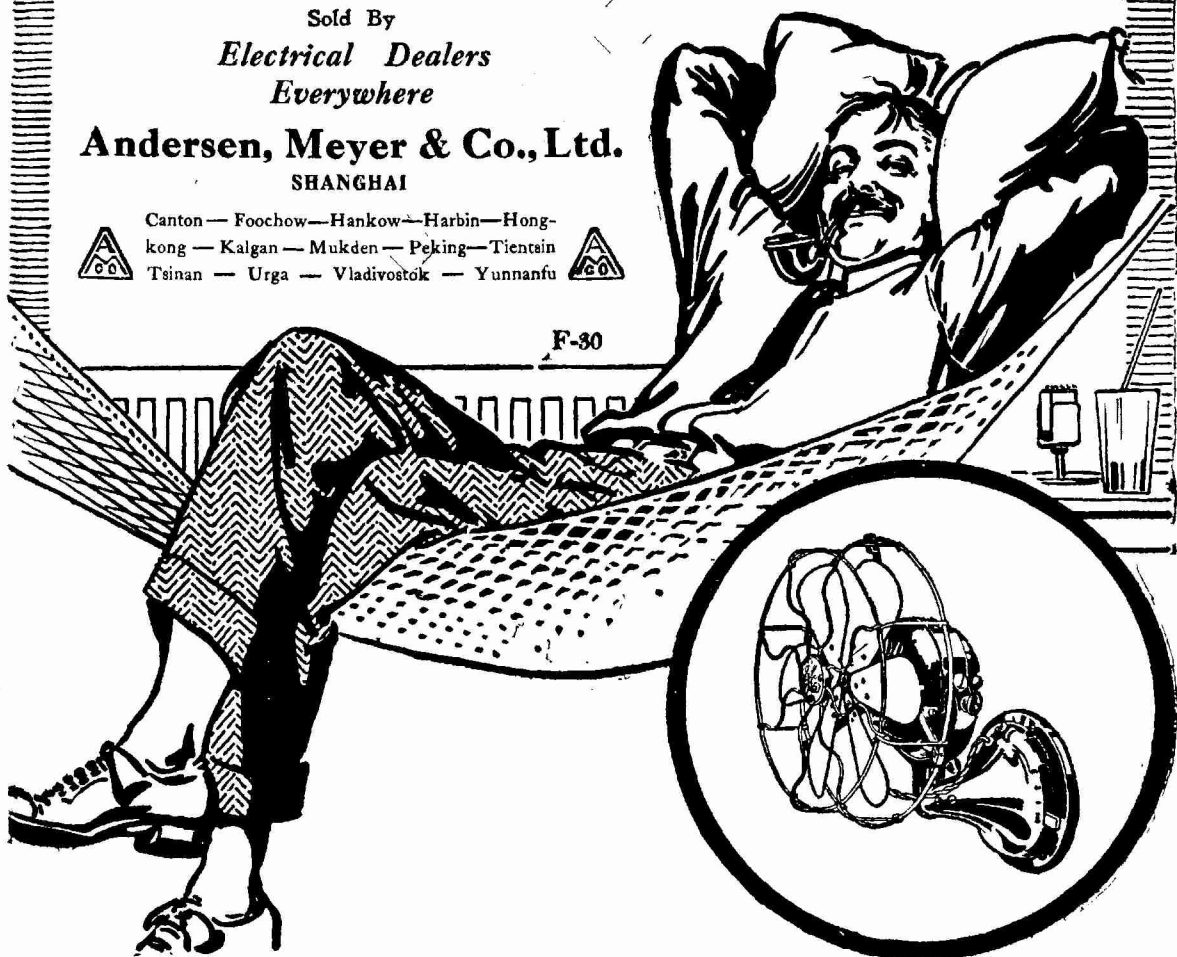
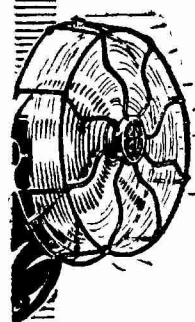
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engineers for the examination of plans about the reconstruction of the important iron bridge across the Yellow River on the Peking-Hankow Railway and it is expected that the tenders from various famous engineering firms of the world will be opened on July 1 or the latter part of June.

Mr. Sakamoto, member of the Japanese House of Peers and vice-president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, is now visiting in Peking. He was entertained at luncheon on Friday by Wang Ta-hsien, head of the Chinese Red Cross organization. On Saturday last he was entertained at luncheon by the Ministers of Communications and the Interior at the Chuanhsintien. Mr. Sakamoto recently came to China to inspect work in connection with the expenditure of Yen 100,000 contributed to famine relief in North China by the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Residents in Peking of the Province of Hupeh held a meeting on June 10, in their guild and passed the resolutions to the effect that General Wang Chan-yuan should be removed from Hupeh as Tuchun, that those military officers and commanders who were responsible for the recent mutinies in Wuchang and Ichang should be punished, that the property destroyed during the mutinies be compensated by the provincial government, and that the Peking government should adopt proper means for the protection of life and property in Hupeh in the future.

It is persistently rumored, according to the *Peking Daily News*, that a \$20,000,000 loan is being negotiated with the British American Tobacco Company. Inquiries in various government quarters, continued the paper, have lent color to the story by reason of the lack of verification or denial. "The secrecy," added the *News*, "that has always surrounded the operations of the Wine and Tobacco Administration might account for the non-committal attitude of the officials. However, the *Peking Daily News* is now in a position to announce that there is absolutely no truth in the report."

Peking, June 12, 1921.

New from Central China

Chen Kai, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, has returned to Hankow after a month's leave of absence. He was relieved of his work recently on account of his mother's death in Hunan where Mr. Chen arranged for her funeral and burial.

Tang Suei-wen, superintendent of the model prison in Wuchang, is being appointed superintendent of Russian prisons in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Tang is experienced in reformed prison work in the Wuchang prison being very successful.

The wages of local painters in Hankow have been raised from 400 to 490 cash per day, on presentation of the painters of demand for higher pay in view of the enhanced cost of living. The new arrangements were announced in their guild-hall before some six hundred painters.

General Yen Hsiang-wen, the newly appointed Military Governor for Shensi province, has established headquarters in Hankow to arrange for departure for the new province. He is awaiting fund from Peking to pay up the arrears of his troops before marching northward.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST may be placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East:

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Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Road Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kuo Chi Yuēn's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.
Lyric Theatre	Manila, P. I.
Commercial Press	Hankow.
Kuang Hua Press, Ltd., 48 Victoria Road	Tientsin.
Methodist Publishing House	Foochow.
Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.	Hankow.
Brewer & Company, Hongkong Hotel Bldg.	Hongkong.
Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Peking.
Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits	Peking.

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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

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Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
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Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
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The Shasi Electric Light Company of Shasi is negotiating with the Japanese Industrial Corporation of Shanghai for a loan of \$200,000 to reorganize the electric concern. Other shareholders and the Shasi Chamber of Commerce are protesting against the Japanese loan.

The Robert Dollar Company will soon put into operation on the Upper Yangtze service between Ichang and Chungking a newly completed steamer, *Alice Dollar*. The other steamer of the same company on the Ichang-Chungking run is the *Robert Dollar II*, which has been rebuilt.

A representative of the Korean Provisional government is visiting Hankow from Changsha where he has recently organized branches of the Chinese-Korean Cooperative Society in Changsha, Changteh and Siangtan. A reception was given him by Chinese and Korean members of the Hankow branch.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking, paid a visit to Hankow from the capital at the beginning of this month. While in Hankow he was entertained by Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and many of his other friends in Hankow.

The intendent of the Hsiangyang district in Hupeh has recently sent a telegram to the Hankow Benevolent Association reporting that seven districts of Hsiangyangfu are now suffering seriously from famine, and that plague has also broken out in certain areas. Hankow is again urged to raise relief funds for those districts.

The strange religious sect that had been preaching the worship of living gods in western Hupeh districts was at last stamped out by provincial government forces. Two leaders of this sect who pretended to be living sons of a supreme god have escaped into the mountains, while their disciples as readily disavowed their faith.

The report that Little Hsu, or Hsu Shu-tseng, the notorious leader of the defunct Anfu Club, escaped to Hankow in company with two Japanese, has been denied at various quarters in Hankow. It was rumored that Mr. Hsu arrived in Hankow in Japanese attire and was living in the Japanese Concession with his Japanese companions.

About twenty rich shops in Chitiug district were looted last week by a band of armed robbers. Nine of the shopkeepers were seriously wounded by the housebreakers who made away with spoils worth about \$10,000. The robbers were arrested by the native volunteer corps who sent the culprits to the magistrate for punishment.

During his short stay at Tientsin, General Wang Chuan-yuan promised a donation of \$30,000 to former President Li Yuan-hung for use in the Wuhan University now being promoted by Dr. Li in Wuchang. The new university expects to commence its work in the early part of next year, if a suitable site for the buildings can be secured.

The funeral of the mother of Chuan Liang, former Minister of Communications, took place last week in the Russian Concession. The funeral procession was about a mile in length and therefore attracted a great deal of attention. It consisted of many curious paper figures, scrolls and banners of condolence, musical players and other paraders.

The authorities of Wuchang have been requested by the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration to



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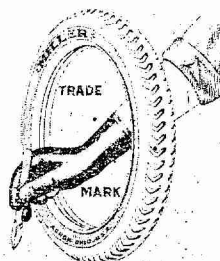
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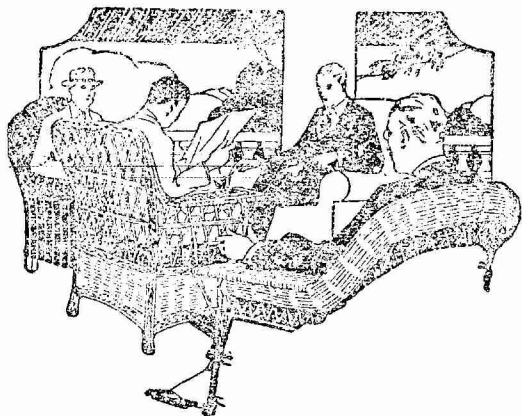
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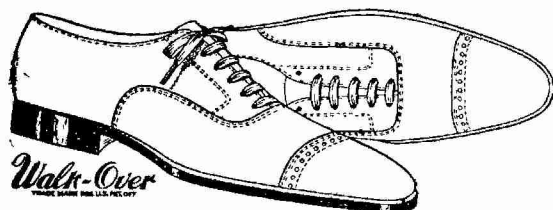


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cooperate with them in stamping out opium traffic on that railway. Their cooperation is needed especially in dealing with soldiers and others having military power who smuggle large quantities of opium on government railways with impunity.

General Yen Hsiang-wen, the newly appointed Military Governor for Shensi province to succeed General Chen Shu-fan, passed through Hankow this week with the 20th Division under his control. General Yen is reported to have gone to Paotingfu where he would consult with General Wu Pei-fu on steps to be taken prior to taking the Shensi post.

The American Decoration Day, May 30, the day set aside for Americans to honor the men who have given their lives in the service of the country, was observed at Hankow by the American community. The Hankow American Woman's Club decorated the graves of Americans, this patriotic duty has been carried out by the club since its organization.

The Wuhan Students Federation addressed a letter to the Peking Students Union expressing its sympathy with students and teachers in Peking in their present fight in behalf of Higher Education in the capital of China and pledging its moral support for this highly worthy movement. The letter also strongly protests against the outrages upon the students and teachers.

The seventh annual membership and finance campaign of the Hankow Young Men's Christian Association was closed last Saturday, the fund raised being over \$17,000. The largest individual contribution is about \$1,400 which was given by Wang Yung-chien, while the second largest contribution of \$1,000 was by the British-American Tobacco Co.

The price of rice in Hankow is fast approaching the \$10 mark per picul, owing to shortage of supply from other provinces. Because of the present famine in Hunan districts, authorities at Changsha have placed embargo on rice exported from Hunan. It is again reported that Hunan has decided to levy a special famine tax of \$2 on each picul of rice exported from Hunan province.

The Union of All Circles of Hankow and some street unions recently sent a joint appeal to the foreign affairs authorities at Peking urging the latter to bring to the attention of the British Legation that Chinese public opinion is against a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. There has been much press comments in local Chinese papers resenting the proposition of renewing the pact.

Liu Kwei-yi, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, visited Hankow from Changsha on his way to Peking. He was recently appointed vice-chairman of the Hunan Constitutional Committee to assist Ex-Primer Hsiung Hsi-ling in the work of framing the Hunan constitution. His political views being at variance with other members of the committee, he abruptly quit the work at Changsha.

According to a telegram from Chungking, General Hsiung Ke-wu, former military governor of Szechuen, has quit his post there and left for down river, as he has practically lost all his influence in Szechuen. He is now lingering at Ichang before proceeding to Hankow. General Liu Hsiang, who is now in control of Szechuen, will soon be elected by the Provincial Assembly to take command of all forces in Szechuen.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accommodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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1. 2. 3. cl.	1. 2. 3. cl.		1. 2. 3. cl.	1. 2. 3. cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liulibo ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopectien ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shikichwang ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuechow ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumation ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien (Chikungshan) ..	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

The local Chinese press has been condemning the negotiations for a Japanese loan by the directors of the Yangtze Engineering Works at Shanghai. The Yangtze Works is purely a Chinese enterprise and is situated at Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow. A circular from the Shanghai Citizens Union states that the whole control of the company will fall into Japanese hands should the present contract for Japanese loans be signed by the Chinese.

A report of a terrible famine in Kweichow has been received in Hankow from foreign missionaries. The report states that drought and plague of locusts followed by disastrous floods worked havoc with the harvest last autumn. Forty cities are affected by the famine, while upwards of 2,000,000 people are involved. The Chinese-foreign relief committee at Kweiyang estimates \$50,000 urgently needed to commence relieving the present distress.

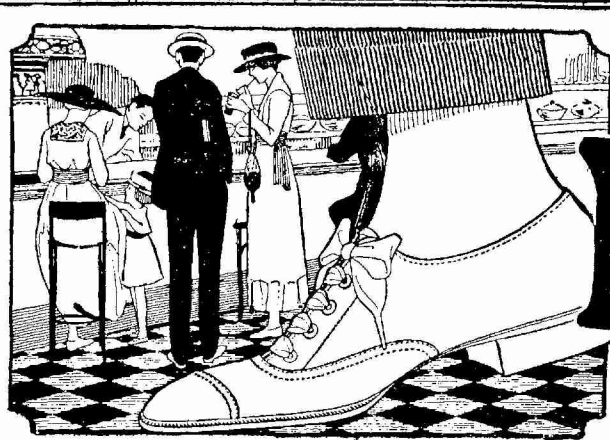
The women of Changsha are strenuously contending for a better legal status for Chinese womanhood. Taking advantage of the present sessions of the revision committee of the Hunan provincial constitution, the Changsha Women's Union sent a delegate to defend women's rights. By force of forensic eloquence in several parliamentary debates, the delegate was able to fight several issues to a favorable conclusions in the face of the opposing party.

Word was received last week in Hankow from Chungking of some exciting accounts of encounters between merchant vessels and bandits infested there. Everett Conley, a second class fireman of the United States Navy, while on duty on a junk of the Standard Oil Company of New York, was seriously wounded through the knee, and it is reported his leg will have to be amputated. The American sailor, however, is reported to have killed six Chinese pirates.

The whole city of Wuchang, the greatest educational, political and industrial center of Central China, was converted into ashes by a sudden mutiny which occurred among soldiers of the second division under General Wang Chuan-yuan himself at 1 a. m. in the early morning of June 8, on account of their disbandment by the Tuchun. The work of looting and burning seems to have been carried out rather systematically and in a well pre-arranged way.

The provinces of Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow have denounced the news that they are planning to resume former relations with the Peking government, although General Wang Chuan-yuan is entrusted by Peking with the task of bringing about reunion with them. They declare their respective provinces are too engrossed in their own affairs to care for this problem. Tuchun Wang is said to be pressing on the Peking government for \$4,000,000 to effect this reunion.

Former Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling arrived in Hankow last week with a sum of about \$100,000 to buy food stuffs to relieve the famine in his home province, Hunan. He is now visiting Changsha, where there is a prospect of his being elected by the provincial assembly to be the civil governor of Hunan. Word has come from Changsha reporting a famine just as serious, if not more, so as the one in North China. In the affected districts of Anhwo-Psotsing, Fenghwang, Lungshan, Tayung, Yuankiang, Liling and Paoking, people are on the brink of starvation.



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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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General Wang Chuan-yuan returned to Wuchang on June 2, at the early hour of 1 a. m. His return quiets down all rumors and speculations regarding the possibility of General Wang being detained in the capital and deprived of his supremacy of power in the Yangtse Valley. At present, representatives of Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow and Hunan have reassembled in Wuchang to discuss with General Wang ways and means for reunification of the north and the south. General Wang has been empowered by the Peking government to open negotiations on internal peace.

Owing to some fresh demand from America for wood oil the price of that product has advanced somewhat, the current quotation for export excluding cost of packing and export duty being 14. 40 taels per picul. The markets for beans and seeds have again advanced as a result of some purchases. Among other changes in the export market, there is some recent inquiry for cowhides. Piece goods market continues firm with a good demand for whites, blacks, and dyed cambrics. Stocks of cotton yarn are wanted, and there are inquiries for forward shipment thus causing further advances in prices.

On the day following the Wuchang outbreak, the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce at a meeting where over hundred members were present, was compelled by the official representatives to promise a loan of \$400,000 to pay the Hankow soldiers to preserve peace and order in this city. About \$100,000 of this sum was paid that day by the Hankow Chinese Bankers Association, while the rest should be raised within ten days time. The scare in Hankow is not yet over, as soldiers are now especially inclined toward looting and plundering. The Hankow Chamber is working hard to pay the high price for peace.

"The Peace of the Pacific and China" is the leader of a series of editorials of the *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, a Japanese daily in Hankow published in Chinese, that has been engaged in misrepresenting and falsifying American policy and ideals. The Japanese publisher criticized American missionaries in China as agents of their country to stir up affairs in China and to expel from China the interests of their competing nationals. The Open Door policy, the Consortium plans, the return of Boxer indemnities to China the American loans for river improvement work, American activities in North China famine relief work, and especially road construction by famine labor by the American Red Cross in Shantung province are all criticized as being backed by selfish motives. The Americans, the Japanese assert, are just as selfish as they pretend they are not.

Soldiers of the 21st Mixed Brigade under General Wang Tu-ching, acting in league with local bandits, mutinied at Ichang on June 4 last Saturday evening when after starting a general conflagration in the city, they commenced a systematic and wholesale looting of all rich houses. While sacking stopped at daybreak, the burning of the city continued in the following morning. The Robert Dollar buildings were burned and plundered. The Ichang branch of the Bank of China was looted, and burned though the strong rooms resisted both robbers and flames. Messrs Arnhold Brothers and Company, the Japanese Burin Company, the residential quarters of the Japanese Consulate General, some sales agents shops of the Standard Oil Company, and some Japanese and other



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foreign firms were attacked and looted. The newly completed modern buildings of the Ichang Chamber of Commerce was burned to ashes. The government Tax Revenue office, the Wine and Tobacco Bureau and the Stamp Duty office were all entered and plundered clean. The *U. S. S. Palos* at Hankow was immediately despatched the next day for the Ichang waters, while the *H. M. S. Gnat* was there at the time of outbreak. The damages done by this mutiny are expected to exceed by far those of the previous mutiny with burning and looting in the same city of Ichang about six months ago. The looters of Ichang have mostly been arrested and on their arrival here, Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan immediately ordered their deportation to the northern provinces. But prior to the departure of the northward bound train from Hankow, General Wang had secretly instructed soldiers at the Siaokan station to kill all those on the outgoing train by rifle firing. When the train was nearing Siaokan, the locomotive suddenly unlinked the cars and rushed ahead, leaving the deported looters to suffer the punishment of death. Of the 1,700 soldiers deported, about eight hundred were killed by firing while the rest either escaped or were wounded.

Hankow, June 11, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

- June 9. Hankow dispatch reports mutiny of Chinese troops at Wuchang resulting in fire and looting.
- June 10. Far Eastern Republic wires Peking that Chinese interests in Siberia will be guaranteed.
- June 13. Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce sends cablegrams broadcast protesting against renewal of Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
- June 14. Wuchang rioters agree to disband but are given permission to retain loot.—Chinese students send protests abroad against Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
- June 15. Dr. John R. Hykes, pioneer resident of Shanghai, dies.—Minister Crane to leave Peking soon for the U. S. by way of Russia.

SIBERIA

- June 10. Vladivostok dispatch announces arrival of Japanese capitalists to negotiate with Merkuloff government.
- June 11. Far Eastern Republic issues ultimatum to Japan charging them with aggression and usurpation of power in Maritime Province.
- June 12. Japanese officials believe no answer will be made to note of Far Eastern Republic.

GENERAL

- June 9. London report says House of Commons will probably discuss Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—U. S. planning trade pact with Mexico.—France plans large naval expansion for 1921.
- June 10. London report says Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be big issue at Imperial Conference.—Winston Churchill says Ireland can have anything except a Republic.—British coal owners ready to meet miners demands.

June 11. Germans sign trade pact with Russia — U. S. Senate orders investigation of London speech of Admiral Sims charging Irish Americans with Sinn Fein activities.

June 12. British coal miners to vote on strike issue on June 17.—New York dispatch says Moscow places moral responsibilities of Japanese occupation in Siberia with Allies.

June 13. Japanese Crown Prince now traveling in Europe.—English textile workers strike said to be near solution.

June 14. General Smuts in London interviewed hopes for firm post-war policy from Imperial Conference. —French Senator announces intentions of pressing move to try ex-Kaiser. —Admiral Sims leave of absence in England cancelled by U. S. Navy Department.

June 15. Mexico resumes foreign debt payments. —Paris dispatch predicts new era in French-German relations from conference of representatives now being held in Paris.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the early part of the week occasioned only moderate price changes. At the close the predominating sentiment was in favor of higher prices in so far as the Tungchow staple is concerned, presumably due to the scarcity of stocks here. There is quite a large lot of this staple in transit, which is expected to arrive here by the 19th inst. and in consequence holders are trying to part with their previous purchases but find no buyers at the present ruling rates. Furthermore, weather conditions have also strengthened the market on account of the very unsatisfactory climatic reports from the Kiangsu section. Farmers are making fair progress with chopping; stands are a little irregular, but if hot weather sets in within the next week and farm work is not interrupted by rain, we think the crops will be in good condition by the middle of June, with acreage fully as large as last year.

The situation continues to hinge on future weather developments, and in our opinion, holds out every prospect for a continuance of steady markets. From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as to the ultimate course of prices, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the future.

Yarn.—There was a better feeling in Yarn circles during the first part of the week; some 14,000 bales of new business with the mills having been reported. The Wuchang and Ichang incidents had little or no effect on our market and prices ruled steady at the close of the week. General conditions in the interior marts are healthy, considering that they are practically bare of stocks. As soon as the crops have had the farmer's attention, a brisk revival in trade is looked forward to.

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Liverpool, June 6, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Good Middling American, Spot	7.45 Pence
" " " July	8.12 "
" " " October	8.51 "

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, June 8, 1921.

New York Market:—

July	12.63 Cents
October	13.44 "
December	13.95 "
Spot	12.80 "

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 7, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August..Rps. 342 per Khandy	
Fully Good Bengal, July ... "	249 "
Fine Oomra, July..... "	295 "

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls.	26.50
Shanghai	" 26.00
" M-ginned, ...	" 25.50
Taichong	" 26.50

Tone of the Market:—*Firm.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama: A fairly good demand from America has created a better feeling in the Yokohama Market and holders are asking an advance of 10 to 15 Yen on New Silk. Reports of the shortage of the New Crop vary from 10 to 30 percent. Owing to the shortage of the Chinese Crop and limited production of Italy and France, the Japanese producers are more optimistic. Shipments to America and Europe are as follows:

Season 1920-1921 (July 1—May 31)	156,000 Bales
" 1919-1920 (")	234,000 "
" 1918-1919 (")	217,000 "

Shanghai: The high prices paid for China Steam Filatures have made the market very firm and holders are inclined to hold out for a further advance of Tls. 50. Business is, however, limited to a few firms.

Tsatlees: Still remain inactive due to the high prices paid for Tsatlee silk by native manufacturers. Exporters have been unable to buy and consequently quotations are considerably higher. It is not expected that any business with America will materialize at these prices.

Tussah: Are very firm and well held with a fair demand from America.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls.	1270
" " " Extra Chops..... "	1180
" " " Medium Chops	1100

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops	Tls. 920
" " " Market Chops... "	880

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls.	540
" Market Chops..... "	520

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 15th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 35½d. is ½d. higher than last week. The rise, according to advices, has been caused by "Bears Covering" and speculative purchases during the last two days the Continent has been selling and the price shows signs of falling away. Our local market has also been influenced by speculative sales of Gold T/T by our local Gold dealers, and with a fair amount of "held over" export paper offering our market for T/T on London was raised 1d. to 3/4d. With the check in the rise in silver, a good demand for T/T remittances appeared and the premium over official quotations which had ruled as high as 3d. eased off to 1½d. At the close, with a good demand still running and little cover offering our Exchange Market is weak.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Syces and Bar Silver.....Tls.	34,700,000	a decline of Tls.	2,190,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... \$	27,330,000	a "	of \$ 930,000.
Estimated value in Taels Tls.	54,377,000,	as against Tls.	49,550,000

held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thurs. June 9	Friday June 10	Sat. June 11	Mon. June 13	Tuesday June 14	Wed. June 15
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/2.480	3/3		3/3	3/4	3/4	3/4
D/Dfts. "	—	3/3½		3/3½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
4m/s "	—	3/3½		3/3½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
T/T India	249.710	251½		251½	254	256	258
T/T France	773.400	775		770	790	790	790
T/T N. Y.	63.710	61½		61½	62½	62½	62½
T/T H'kong	76.110	76		76	76	76	75½
T/T Japan	75.070	76½		78	76	76½	76½
T/T Batavia	184.320	191		191	195	195	196
T/T Straits	72.032	71		71	70	70	70
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	3/5.480	3/6		3/6	3/7	3/7	3/7
6m/s " "	—	3/6½		3/6½	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½
4m/s " D/P }	3/6.730	3/7½		3/7½	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. } U. D/A, D/P }	873.400	875		870	890	890	890
4m/s N.Y. } Lc. }	70.710	68½		68½	69½	69½	69½
4m/s " Docs }	—	69½		69½	70	70	70½

	June 9	June 10	June 11	June 13	June 14	June 15
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34½	35	35½	35½	35½	35½
G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 57½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 59½	G. \$ 59½	G. \$ 59	
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	357 ⁸⁰		355 ⁸⁰	349 ⁰⁰	354 ⁸⁰	355 ⁴⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	111 ⁰⁰		111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	72.475		72.4175	72.4625	72.4375	72.4375
Bank of England rate of discount	2½%		2%	3%	3%	2½%
Bank of France rate of discount						
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	5½%				
" " 4 m/s.	5½%					
" " 6 m/s.	5½%					
London on Paris T/T	47½					
London on Germany T/T	—					
New York on London T/T	37½					
Bombay on London T/T	1/3					
Hongkong on " T/T	1/4					
Yokohama " " T/T	2/9					

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday,
May 28, to May 30, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mils.—thousands; Hk.Tls.—Hankwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.39 equal \$1. Gold.)

S. S. Eastern Prince, from U. S. A., May 6

Cotton Yarn, Grey:

Counts 17.....	Pls.	2
Unclassed.....	"	2
Iron Angles.....	"	604
" Plates.....	"	1,418
" Pipes.....	"	756
" Pipe Fittings.....	"	15

Iron Galvanized:

Sheets, Corrugated.....	"	274
Pipes.....	"	658
Pipe Fittings.....	"	81
Tool Steel.....	"	8
Bronze Powder.....	"	1
Carbon, Black.....	"	43
Leather, Kid.....	"	11
" Sole.....	"	101
Paper, Cardboard.....	"	672
" Cigarette.....	"	105
" Writing.....	"	12
" Unclassed.....	"	672
Phosphorus.....	"	2
Soda, Silicate.....	"	41
Tobacco, Prepared.....	"	2
Twine.....	"	1
Silk Seal, with Cotton back.....	Catties	146
Artificial Leather.....	Pcs.	6
Bedsteads.....	"	216
Clocks.....	"	92
Machines, Calculating.....	"	10
" Knitting.....	"	6
Pianos.....	"	3
Scales.....	"	2
Typewriters.....	"	1
Watches.....	"	45
Canned Fruits.....	Doz.	73
" Meats.....	"	122
" Goods, Unclassed.....	"	49
Catsup.....	"	60
Hats.....	"	2
Mirrors.....	"	9
Pickles.....	"	75
Oil, Unclassed.....	Galls.	2,099
Cigarettes.....	Mille	610
Glass, Wired.....	Sq. ft.	9,600
Machinery.....	Hk.Tls.	388,648

S. S. Loretta from U. S. A., May 6.

Asphaltum.....	Pls.	18
Carbon, Black.....	"	176
Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	8,847
" Prepared.....	"	4
Cigarettes.....	Mille	30
Machinery.....	Hk.Tls.	12,063

S. S. Caddopeak, from U. S. A., May 9.

Timber:

Hardwood, Ordinary, Rough		
Hewn.....	Sup. ft.	16,980

S. S. Empress of Japan, May 20.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White.....	Pls.	16
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To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
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Wild, other Ports, Bls.	40.	39.85
Feather, Duck.....	"	136

To Newton.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
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Other Ports, Bls.	25	74.68
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To New York.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not		
Steam Filature:		

Yellow, Hankow, Bals.	10...	10.58
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" other Ports, Bls.	10...	10.14
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Silk Raw, Steam Filature:

White Shanghai, Bls.	1,104..	1,097.70
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" other Ports, Bls.	19...	19.00
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Yellow, Hankow..	42...	42.08
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" other Ports..	48...	47.81
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Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls.	26...	26.32
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Silk Pongees Shantung.....	"	91.09
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Egg, Yolk, Dried.....	"	180
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Skins, Lamb.....	Pcs.	43,000
" Weasel.....	"	24,500
Carpets.....	"	28
Musk.....	Taels	634

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste r		
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Other Ports...Bls.	Pls.	98.93
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To Scranton:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
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White, other Ports, Bls.	5...	5.01
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Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
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White, Shanghai, Bls.	70....	69.91
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Silk, Raw, Filature:		
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Wild, other Ports, Bls.	30....	30.08
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S. S. Knight Companion, from U. S. A., May 7.

Iron Chains.....	Pls.	8
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" Hoops.....	"	160
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" Pipe Fittings.....	"	101
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" Pipes.....	"	145
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" Sheets.....	"	601
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" Galvanized, Wire.....	"	13
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Steel Spring.....	"	82
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Grease.....	"	219
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Leadfoil and Tinfoil.....	"	1,034
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Leather, Calf.....	"	2
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Milk, Condensed.....	"	180
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Ochre.....	"	8
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Paper, Cardboard.....	"	9
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" Enamelled.....	"	844
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Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	2,866
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Ultramarine Blue.....	"	8
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Bells.....	Pcs.	180
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Lanterns.....	"	420
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Machines, Knitting.....	"	39
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Motor-cars.....	"	15
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Oilcloth.....	"	90
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Scales.....	"	7
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Typewriters.....	"	9
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Watches.....	"	12
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Hatchets.....	Doz.	72
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Hosiery.....	"	223
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Cigarettes.....	Mille	125,000
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Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	85,470
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Turpentine.....	"	200
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Machinery.....	Hk.Lls.	174,491
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New Books and Publications

A Different Guidebook

Handbook for China, by Carl Crow. Third edition, revised throughout. Published by the author in Shanghai.

MR. Crow's handbook is very well done. It is interesting and not too detailed, yet fairly comprehensive. It does not pretend to cover all the ground nor to suggest complete itineraries, leaving such necessary but dry details to Cook's and the various railway, steamship and hotel offices. But it does contain much suggestive material of a type more stimulating than is ordinarily found in a guidebook.

There are suggestions for visits for those who travel to enjoy the scenery and the unusual sights, for those who roam the earth for the love of adventure and the desire to know something of many peoples and customs and for those whose delight is in the collecting of curios. The information about curios, especially of the arts and crafts sort, is obviously correct and more discriminating than the reader will usually find in a book of this type.

The sketches of the history, government, religions, etc., of China are well-balanced and mercifully spare us any results of painstaking investigations into obscurities interesting only to the specialists.

Mr. Crow succeeds in being all things to all men better than do most of those who make the attempt. As the advertisement claims the book is interesting to the "old China hand" as well as to the globe trotter. There may be a few small mistakes—mistakes are almost inevitable in a book of this sort, but the book is singularly free from stupidities of ignorance and prejudice. One suggestion the reviewer would like to offer to the author. If Mr. Crow could succeed in the difficult task of making known more of the really worth while places of artistic interest and art collections which can be found in Shanghai he would increase immensely the value of his handbook for the large number of tourists who visit only Shanghai and can judge Chinese art and architecture only by what they find in this city.

All readers can thank Mr. Crow for the good bibliography, suggestions for readings scholarly but not pedantic and varied in style and viewpoint.

The Chinese Recorder for June

By virtue of its two leading articles the current issue of *The Chinese Recorder* affords a study in

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW

(Founded 1886)

"An excellent April number." "Abundant fare is here provided."

Morning Post.

Times.

Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. \$1 per annum.

Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michio Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY
SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria
Street, London, S. W. 1.

contrast between the present religious situation in China and Japan.

"Religious Ferment in Japan," by Dr. Louis Hodous, while it analyzes the revival of Buddhism upon which the Christian church may well build, also records the growing state religion in Japan in the form of Shintoism. The concluding article in the series by Harrison K. Wright on "Religious Persecution in China" claims, on the other hand, that in China religious freedom was never greater than today. Dr. P. F. Price's paper on the bearing which Renaissance movement has upon the Christian church is but another confirmation of the growing independence of China.

The whole trend of this issue of the *Recorder* is that where there is a free search for truth, whether in the most modern forms of Buddhism or in the new tide movement here, God is at work, and the Christian church must and will be the first to recognize this and meet such manifestations halfway.

Interpretations of the annual meetings held in Shanghai in May of both the China Continuation Committee and the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association, also indicate the great vitality now current in Chinese thought, so much of which is a by-product of the system of education started or stimulated in China by Christian missions.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Harding Administration and a China Policy

References: Pp. 69-71.

Questions: 1. What was the effect on Japan's China policy of the Great War? 2. How does the dealing of Japan with Korea throw light on her dealings with China? 3. What and when was the "concession grabbing" period? What caused it? 4. What are and what is the importance of "Non-alienation agreements"? 5. In what may the Russo-Japanese War be considered a result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance? 6. What was the real significance of the "21 Demands"? 7. What led especially to America's interest in China? 8. What is the Hay doctrine? 9. What are the principles advocated for an American policy? Are they practical? 10. What are the policies from which Western Powers can choose in dealing with China?

Topic 2: Chang Tso-ling and Mongolia

References: Pp. 61-62.

Questions: 1. What has been Chang's official position? 2. What is his new one? 3. What are the reasons for bestowing the new position on Chang? 4. What are the Presidential commands? 5. What are the relations of Baron Ungern to Semenoff; of Semenoff to Chang? 6. What is the missing link of the Urga mystery? 7. What have been the results of the political game with Urga for the pawn?

Topic 3: Fortification of the Bonin Islands?

References: Pp. 88, 90.

Questions: 1. Where are the

Bonin Islands? 2. Of what possible strategic importance are they? 3. When were they annexed by Japan? 4. Is Japan becoming demilitarized? 5. Why do officials claim that this is the case? 6. What is suggested as a possible reason for the fortifying of the islands?

Topic 4: News Agencies and Propaganda.

References: Pp. 90, 92.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word "propaganda"? 2. Make a list of reasons why the Newspaper Agencies named "color" their news or suppress parts of it. 3. What proofs are cited? 4. How does propaganda affect public opinion of Japan in Siberia?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Dewey in Canton.

References: Pp. 62-63, 64-66.

Questions: 1. What criticisms have been made regarding news from the South? 2. May we accept Dr. Dewey as unbiased in his presentation of impressions? 3. Is there any relation between Topic 4, above, and this topic? 4. Name some of the improvements actual, and planned, that impress Dr. Dewey in Canton. 5. What is the inconsistency pointed out in reference to the common attitude towards the Peking government? 6. What is Dr. Dewey's conclusion as regards the present regime in Canton?

Topic 2: The Narcotics Trade in China.

References: Pp. 66-69.

Questions: 1. How far back does the Opium Question date in China's international affairs? 2. What are

China's laws on the subject? 3. If China wishes to raise the Opium poppy does this give any foreign nation the right to import Opium in China? 4. What foreign sources are there for the prohibited importation? 5. What methods are used by the militarists in China to build up the opium trade, and their own treasuries? 6. What means are used for introducing the use of opiates among the people? 7. Is the trade increasing or decreasing?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Trade of China, 1920

References: Pp. 73-86.

Questions: 1. What was the amount of raw cotton imported into China in 1919? 2. How do you explain this increase? 3. With regard to sesamum seed we are told that "the falling exchange compensated to a large extent for the decline in gold prices." Explain this statement. 4. What are the chief uses of the seed oils exported from China? 5. What is straw braid? 6. In what part of China is it produced? 7. What port exported the largest amount in 1920? 8. During the past 20 years the following ports have led in the export of straw braid: Chefoo, Tsingtau, Tientsin. Can you explain the changes? 9. Is Chinese export of camphor desirable or undesirable? Explain. 10. Name the four countries that provide the shipping for Chinese trade in the order of their importance. 11. Did China import more goods than she exported in 1920? 12. Did she not import more silver than she exported? How do you explain this? 13. Make a list showing the favorable factors that are affecting Chinese trade, according to the writer's summary, and another list showing the unfavorable factors.

Topic 2: China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 104-5.

Questions: 1. In most Chinese cotton mills there are few looms. How do you account for this? 2. What change is said to be taking place? 3. What plan is being carried out for the improvement of the Peking-Mukden Railway? 4. Why is the Kailan Mining Administration interested? 5. Calculate the product per miner in the various mines where it is possible. 6. In what ways can you explain the differences in product per miner?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK

MARSHAL,

DISBURSING OFFICER,

Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

- June 13, 1921, Cause No. 1389, In re John W. Schoenfeld's application for admission to the Bar; on petition and report of committee.
- " 13, " " " 1363, Meade v. Grant; on application for release of attachment upon re-delivery bond.
- " 13, " " " 1366, Say Yuen Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on application to take testimony.
- " 13, " " " 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; testimony taken of plaintiff and witness Lamb.

(Before the Commissioner)

- June 15, 1921, Cause No. 1392, U. S. v. Sheehan; testimony taken of Hopewell, Taylor, Thorpe, Nicholson, Hansen, Mitchell, Connor, McMillen, Sheehan, Duskin, Eisler and Whalen.
- " 15, " " " 1393, U. S. v. Duskin; testimony taken of Hopewell, Taylor, Thorpe, Nicholson, Hansen, Mitchell, Connor, McMillen, Sheehan, Duskin, Eisler and Whalen.
- " 15, " " " 1394, U. S. v. Whalen; testimony taken of Hopewell, Taylor, Thorpe, Nicholson, Hansen, Mitchell, Connor, McMillen, Sheehan, Duskin, Eisler and Whalen.
- " 15, " " " 1391, U. S. v. Rice; adjourned one week.
- " 15, " " " 1390, U. S. Swenson; adjourned until June 16.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA

HSIN CHONG HONG v. CH. GOLDREI FOUCARD & SON

(No. 99, Index Letter H., Year 1920; decision March 11, 1921)

(Continued from last week)

Is it part of the Law of England as applied in British Courts in China? *Prima facie* No, as we administer the law of England; but our jurisdiction is limited and only exercised under a treaty. How does that affect it? There is direct authority on the point in a decision⁸ of this Court in 1906. That was an appeal from the Provincial Court at Hankow. It was heard under the China. Order in Council, 1904, Article 113, by the Judge of this Court and I have no doubt that the decision in that case, circulated to all Provincial Courts as it was, settled the practice since that date and to such an extent that for the last five years certainly the question involved in the case before me has not arisen again. In that case the learned Judge held that in China, in addition to the ordinary attributes of "set-off", there is added another one, viz., that the set-off must arise substantially out of the same transactions as the claim. Is then the decision binding? I think not; but in a case like that, which has been acted upon for so long, one would not differ unless clearly of opinion that it was wrong.⁹

Now I do not agree with the arguments addressed to me that the set-off sought to be pleaded here ought to be excluded as it cannot conveniently be tried with the claim. Here is a claim for goods sold and delivered and a plea in respect of the other goods sold and delivered. That plea relates to a contract to be performed in England; it refers to arbitrations held in England; and I imagine that English law applies to the contract. In this country that law is naturally more easily ascertained in this Court and if evidence is required from England then this Court can more easily obtain it. I see nothing in authority at home to prevent me from so holding.¹⁰

I come now to the main question: this set-off cannot be allowed under our limited jurisdiction as it does not arise substantially out of the same transactions as the claim. Perhaps I had better at once say that I cannot see how it can be held that it did arise out of the same transactions as the claim which is on a contract for Duck Albumen made in August 1920. The set-off is on a contract made in January, 1920, for the sale of solidified Hen Yolk, both contracts being for the sale of these products by the plaintiffs to the defendants. It is true that these are two out of sixteen contracts for the sale of such products made between the parties during eight months of that year; but I have nothing to show that the transactions are in any way

8. Wu v. Bennertz, 79 N. C. Herald, 577 (1906)

9. See Bray J. in Dey v. Pallinger Engineering Co. 1, K. B, 79. (1921.)

10. For a list of set-offs and counterclaims allowed and excluded I refer to Archibald's Practice in Judges Chambers 2nd Ed. p. 125. And on this very matter I find that Quain J. in Cappeleus v. Brown (1875), W. N. 231, expressly allowed such a counterclaim.

Judgments and Orders

June 13, 1921, Cause No. 1389,	In re John W. Schoenfeld's application for admission to the Bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.
" 15, " " " 1363,	Meade v. Grant; order dissolving attachment.
" 15, " " " 920,	In re Frances B. Shaw's Estate; closing order.
" 16, " " " 1320,	Quelch v. Crawley; judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

June 15, 1921, Cause No. 1392,	U. S. v. Sheehan; commitment to the United States Court on charge of assault.
" 15, " " " 1393,	U. S. v. Duskin; commitment of the United States Court on charge of assault.
" 15, " " " 1394,	U. S. v. Whalen; dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing

June 20, 1921, 3 P. M., Cause No. 1366,	Say Yuen Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
" 20, " " " 1170,	Tau Sung Tai v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
" 22, " 9:30 A. M., 1133,	Phoo Chin Woh v. Asia Banking Corp.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 9, 1921, Cause No. 579,	In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas; agreement.
" 9, " " "	Articles of Incorporation of The Dollar Oriental S. S. Co.
" 11, " " " 1364,	Martin vs. Ransom et al; answer.
" 11, " " " 1300,	Shaw vs. Rea & Gallagher; withdrawal of P. M. Linebarger's appearance for defendant Gallagher.
" 11, " " " 1388,	Weil vs. Wright; petition; summons issued.
" 13, " " " 1303,	Neugent vs. Neugent; motion.
" 13, " " " 1388,	Weil vs. Wright; Marshal's return of summons.
" 13, " " " 1389,	In re John W. Schoenfeld's application for admission to bar; petition; motion.
" 13, " " " 1390,	U. S. vs. Swenson; complaint; warrant issued.
" 13, " " " 1391,	U. S. vs. F. Rice; complaint; warrant issued.
" 13, " " " 1392,	U. S. vs. Sheehan; complaint; warrant issued.
" 13, " " " 1393,	U. S. v. Duskin; complaint; warrant issued.
" 13, " " " 1394,	U. S. v. Whalen; complaint; warrant issued.
" 13, " " " 1366,	Say Yuen Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore et al; motion.
" 14, " " " 1395,	Purity Candy Co. v. F. J. Raven & American-Oriental Bank; petition; summons issued.
" 14, " " " 1274,	Yang Ting Dzung v. Roger Mills et al; appearance.
" 14, " " " 1363,	Meade v. Grant; redelivery bond.
" 15, " " " 1395,	Purity Candy; Co. v. F. J. Raven et al; Marshal's return of summons.
" 15, " " " 970,	In re E. W. Gifford's Estate; inventory.
" 15, " " " 1369,	Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al v. Tobacco Products Co.; demurrer.
" 15, " " " 1396,	O. J. Weeks & Co. v. Saul Olmer etc.; petition; summons issued.
" 15, " " " 1379,	Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd.; petition.

connected and I am unable to hold that the claim and the set-off arise out of the same transaction.

Can the plea be allowed under our jurisdiction? We are an extraterritorial Court exercising jurisdiction under and by virtue of a treaty, which gives us exclusive cognizance of all complaints against British subjects, but gives us (save with consent) none of complaints by British subjects against Chinese citizens. The position of such a Court has been very fully discussed in the Privy Council.¹¹ I am not sure how far the two more recent decisions may not have affected the earlier decision, but that is not within my province. I am bound by the first and the more I read it the more clear does it become to me that such a defence as is here made cannot be allowed. It is true that the judgment of their Lordships does not refer to "set-off"; it is also clear that set off was mentioned in the argument, as distinct from counterclaim. But on a careful reading of that judgment, I come to the conclusion, that no distinction can be drawn between the two. If what is sought to be set up as set-off is in reality a separate claim, then it is inconsistent with treaty rights for this Court to entertain it. [The situation is] really on all fours with that in England when a foreign Sovereign or State is a plaintiff. There the Municipal Courts, by the comity of nations, have no jurisdiction over such a plaintiff; yet when he comes of his own volition into the Court he has to submit to certain rules and one of them relates to this very matter.¹²

There the sovereign plaintiff can be met with no counterclaim that is outside and independent of the subject matter of the claim. Our position is exactly the same here, and I therefore think that the decision¹³ of this Court was right and that this motion must succeed. Any hardship or unfairness arising from such a position is the price British subjects must pay for immunity from the local Courts. If such a claim as is here put forward were allowed, I see nothing to prevent the Chinese Courts from forcing a British plaintiff to submit to any sort of counterclaim, even sounding in damages or arising out of tort, once he has begun process; for I am quite certain that the distinction drawn by our procedure between a "set-off" and a "counterclaim" is unknown to other procedures. It certainly is not the same in American procedure.¹⁴

The motion must be allowed with costs, and paragraphs 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the defence must be struck out.

11. Imperial Japanese Government v. P. & O. Co. (1895), A. C. 644; Charlesworth Pilling & Co. v. Secretary of State (1901), A. C. 373, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 66; Casdagli v. Casdagli (1919), A. C. 145, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 104.

12. It is clearly stated by Odgers, Pleading (5th Ed.) 242 and the rule is derived from the authorities there cited: Strousberg v. Republic of Costa Rica, 44 L. T. 199; S. African Republic v. Compagnie & Co 1897, 2 Ch. 487 and 1898, 1 Ch. 190 and the very case of Imperial Japanese Government v P. & O. Co. (1895), A. C. 644, above referred to.

13. Wu v. Bennertz, 79 N. C. Herald, 577 (1906).

14. See ante note 4. Ed.

June 16, 1921, Cause No. 1397,	U. S. vs. Harris; complaint.
" 16, " " " 1398,	U. S. vs. Duskin; information.
" 16, " " " 1399,	U. S. vs. Sheehan; information.
" 16, " " " 1400,	U. S. vs. J. W. Lizarraga; complaint; affidavit; warrant.
" 16, " " " "	Articles of Incorporation of United States Cigarette Co. inc.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carey, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. B. Ekkelund, Sweden; E. O. Drake, Hongkong; Morris, Manila; J. Bremer, Manila; C. F. Meyer; Mrs. C. F. Meyer; Mrs. Van den Born; S. P. Shankley, Japan; Thomas King, Marseilles; Wilson P. Foss, New York; Jamue, New York; T. Senshu; G. H. Benton, Manila; M. T. Kline, Tientsin; A. H. Nyland, Hongkong; Lt. C. Tye; Comdr. E. B. Armstrong; Lt. J. P. Richter; W. R. Harvey, Nanking; G. S. Schloss; B. F. Stough; E. H. Hoyt, Foochow; Mrs. J. H. Pardee, Manila; Capt. and Mrs. W. McDowell, Washington; A. R. Hogg, Chefoo; Mrs. J. W. Whitefield; D. S. Cepton, Peking; G. Baycekeep, Tientsin; J. Bernard, New York; J. Harris, London; T. J. Beardsky, New York; I. Kerman, Ohio; S. Richmond, Ohio; G. J. Rumsey, New York; L. C. Winter, New York; J. H. Moore, Local; M. Palermo, Japan; R. Chefals, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. C. Clifford, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mann, Chicago; H. Lang, New York; B. K. Iwasaki; K. Kato; R. Harada; J. Ravelli, Yokohama; M. Gordon, Chefoo; E. Basha, New York; B. S. Katen, New York; J. Ledisma, Hongkong; Mrs. A. P. Mei, Canton; W. Nopied, Harbin; Mrs. Lubbock, London; Miss Samuel, London; A. J. David, New York; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoag, Chicago; Mrs. F. Muhlen, Semarang; T. M. Illingworth, Hongkong; A. M. Cowie, Colobmo; T. Bume, San Francisco; Mrs. L. C. Davis; A. Cohen, San Francisco; N. Codwell, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. de Cloux, Hongkong; C. F. Maclick; Mrs. C. F. Maclick; H. W. Burmaster, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Gunson, London.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel during the week: Wilh. Jep, Japan; Capt. Berthier, France; Lient Bhreten, France; Mrs. Marcel Bousau, France; Medam Looiroix, France; Mr. and Mrs. Monier, France; Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Joubert, Saigon Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Duyn, Newchwang; E. Scheltus, Singapore; Capt. A. M. Pendleton, Manila; Arthur Jenkins, Tientsin; J. B. Loucks, Nanking; Capt. O. S. Olsen, Chinwangtao; G. Caffarena, Peking; H. C. Augustesen, Tsingtao; H. Effersoe, Nagasaki; Edward R. O'Brien, Tsingtao; B. Katen, New York; M. Alkazin, New York; Ellis T. Basha, New York; Nallock, New York; D. F. Buckley, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. F. Newman, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. R. McMullen, Chefoo; J. A. Donorau, Canada; G. Kiles, New York; D. A. Cook,

John Knapes, New York; V. E. Heinzerling, New York; O. Tushjian, New York; R. M. Flynn, Vancouver; S. Franco, Kobe; A. J. Villanera, Washington; F. Jones, Manila; F. Cazio, Manila; H. C. Faxon, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Skinner; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hankel, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, Bombay; Tulsane, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. Hennings, Tientsin; R. P. Adair, Shanghai; Mrs. Edgan, Newchwang; Frank C. Cruch, Hongkong; S. Madhaodas, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. M. Struckmeyer, Shanghai; M. D. Ferrera, New York; Miss K. Bujibskaya, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McLauth, Paris; Miss McLauth, Paris; Edward Galvin, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Arlt; Mrs. Austin; Miss Belbin; Miss F. Blascoe; Mrs. M. Breaker; Mr. and Mrs. Bena; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; C. W. M. Birch; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Busk; C. W. Bernard; Mrs. Breuner; Miss Breuner; Miss H. E. Baily; J. H. Behrens; H. B. Clough; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; Capt. and Mrs. Cone; Miss Cone; Miss H. Crane; S. H. Clarke; H. O. Carstensen; Capt. and Mrs. F. Cogswell; Mr. and Mrs. I. Delburgo; M. Dodd; L. H. Delburgo; T. A. Diekhoff; W. T. Dye; H. E. Easton; Mrs. C. Fite; H. E. Gillmore; Miss Goodfellow; J. H. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; Mrs. B. Grove; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; J. E. Hayes; P. H. Hiscock; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. D. Hull; P. C. Inglis; J. K. Irland; Miss J. Jenkins; S. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; R. S. James; W. R. John; L. K. Kentwell; F. H. Kentwell; W. J. Menyong; Mrs. L. Kelly; L. A. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lafuente; W. H. Lee; S. H. London; L. C. Lewis; Mrs. M. B. Longfellow; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. Martin; S. F. Mortimer; Mrs. A. Moutrie; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mossop; Mr. and Mrs. A. Michael; Mrs. W. T. Moynan; Bruce W. Michie; H. B. Murphy; C. Mopper; J. W. P. Nicholson; Mrs. O. M. Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Pate; F. O. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pike; A. F. S. Pfiffuer; M. W. Paxton; P. C. Pederson; H. Payne; W. Rohd; E. Rowden; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Remer; P. J. Rielly; H. W. Robjohn; W. V. Robinson; D. S. Someth; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; Lieut. H. J. V. Sandison; Admiral and Mrs. J. Straus; Miss Straus; Major and Mrs. Spencer; D. Talbot; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Taylor; L. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Toller; Arvo. Tumola; Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Streader; A. whyte; S. Ward; Mrs. E. P. Wood; Mrs. D. W. Wood; Lt. Comdr. A. Wilson; F. T. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Willesey, Capt. W. H. Walker.



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